THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,372—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st July	HIMALAYA a	6898	----	—
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
5th ,,	ARABIA	7933	----	—
2nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
9th ,,	EGYPT ... A	7912	----	—
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
2th ,,	PERSIA	7951	----	—
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
6th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	----	—
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
,,	OCEANA	6610	----	—
6th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
3rd ,,	ARABIA	7933	----	—
0th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
h Octr	EGYPT	7912	----	—
,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
,,	PERSIA	7951	----	—
,,	MANTUA b	10885	CHINA	7932

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

a This Steamer will call at BRINDISI.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

RINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
F. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Aug. 1911
F. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th Sept. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
gl Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
urn Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels,	Tons,	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 200.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND (Weymouth)

VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
Umsinga	4500	8th July 1911.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 325.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
Umzumbi	5000	10th August 1911.

Fares from Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers, throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons,	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	29th June	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri.	30th June	6 a.m.†	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 29th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, sailing on Wednesday 28th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura," 3308 tons, sailing on or about 1st July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

28th June, 1911.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July	1911.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,,	,,
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug.	,,
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st ,,	,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept.	,,
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd ,,	,,
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct.	,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,,	,,
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov.	,,
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th ,,	,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec.	,,
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th ,,	,,
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan.	1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd ,,	,,
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb.	1912

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.	
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th Feb.	1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar.	,,
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	24th ,,	,,
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr.	,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,,	,,
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May	,,
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	17th ,,	,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June	,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	...	21st Dec. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Mouton	14th July.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	11th Aug.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya.	Jinja,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Kampala,
Tuticorin,		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 143, W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..................Gold $ 3,250,000,000

RESERVE FUND and undivided profits..................Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,, 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,, 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WATCHES OF HEREDITARY VALUE.

THE cases of our WATCHES are of the sturdy character which ensures great durability and the movements are thoroughly complete in mechanical finish and perfection.

Our Watches are of that quality and class which make any one of them the PURCHASE OF A LIFE-TIME. With periodical overhauling by a practical watchmaker once in every two or three years, the HIGHER QUALITIES can be relied upon to maintain that excellent condition which render it possible for them to be deservingly recognised and treated as articles of valuable possession and suitable for transmission by inheritance.

		Nickel.	Silver.	Gold,
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The	"Popular" Keyless Lever Pocket Watch	15-8	25	100
,,	"Campaign" Keyless Lever Watch	25	40	200
,,	Waltham Lever Railway Guards' Watch	22-8	...	...
,,	Military Pocket Lever with Compass	35	...	...
,,	Impermeable Watch, perfectly water-tight	35	65	...
,,	Military Model Wrist Watch with wristlet	32	45	160
,,	"Ideal" Model Wrist Watch with strap attached	37-8	47-8	160
,,	New Square Wrist Watch in two sizes	...	70	165
,,	New Square Table or Pocket Watch	50	70	375
,,	Automatic Keyless Lever Watch	40	60	200
,,	Paper Weight Timepiece	55	...	...
,,	Extra Flat Lever Dress Watch	...	40	200
,,	Military Pocket Lever	...	45	...
,,	"Coventry" English Lever	...	70	...
,,	High-grade English Lever Watches	...	100	450
,,	"Tell-Tale" Watchman's Watch	65	...	...
,,	Travelling Tinker Goliath Watch in silver cases from	25	...	...
,,	Chronograph only with Minute recorder	20	...	...
,,	Double Chronograph only with minute recorder	55	65	...
,,	Double Dial Chronograph-Watch dial one side chrono other	...	65	185
,,	Watch Chronograph, start, stop and fly back action from	65	95	185
,,	Calender Watch	24	65	320
,,	Repeater Watch, repeats quarters and minutes	...	250	400

MARCKS & Co., LTD, WATCH MAKERS OF REPUTE. ESTABLISHED 1873.

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND

EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

10,000 MILES

On one set of Dunlop Tyres!!! This is not an exceptional case but is one of many.

The letter was written by Mr. H. J. Bath of Badger Heath near Wolverhampton on Jan. 5, 1911, to Mr. Cureton, Managing Director of the Sunbeam Motor Car Coy., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

"The Dunlop grooved tread tyres supplied with my 12-16 Sunbeam in December, 1909, have now run over 10,000 miles. . . I am selling the car with the tyres still on, so I don't know how much further they will do. I suppose you will take the credit for the car being light on the tyres, but the tyres must be made of good stuff, too, because they had a bad start, with 1,000 miles in the New Forest over unrolled flints. Needless to say, I shall have the same make of tyres on the new car."

DUNLOPS

ARE THE BEST.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for

MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "CITY OF YORK" FROM LIVERPOOL.

OWING to an outbreak of fire on board the above Vessel on the 25th instant, General Average has been declared.

CONSIGNEES are hereby asked to note that they must sign the Average Bond, declare the value of their Consignments, and pay a deposit of 1 per cent towards contribution to General Average.

EDWARDS BATES AND SONS' AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON AND CO.,
Agents,
The Ellerman Lines Limited.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

FROM the 1st of July, 1911, the TIMINGS of some of the PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS between BOMBAY and POONA and KASARA will be REVISED. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th June, 1911.

OFFERS are invited for the following BLOW ROOM MACHINERY, by Messrs. ASA LEES & CO.—

5 Hopper Feeders 31" wide of 1898.
1 „ 36" „ 1904.
4 Combination Double Creighton openers of 1898,
1 Single Creighton opener 1893.
1 „ „ 1904.
7 Intermediate Scutchers of 1898.
1 „ of 1904.
7 Finisher Scutchers of 1898.
1 „ of 1904.

Most of the above Machinery can be seen working at the Lakhshmi Cotton Mill, Sholapur.

Offers will be received by the BOMBAY COMPANY, Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, the Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., 3, Wallace Street, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one P. M. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1911, for the SUPPLY of 10 Tons of LEAD PIG.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 130 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA.
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality,
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
27th June, 1911

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER
THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.		Return Fares Rs. a. p.		Timings. Up		Down.
Bombay	...	128 10 0	Arr.	7-15	Dep.	21-15
Mhow ...	...	108 9 0	„	22-40	„	5-20
Neemuch	...	95 14 0	„	23-30	„	4-55
Nasirabad	...	85 13 0	„	8-3	„	19-55
		Simla	Dep.	8-15	Arr.	18·30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

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The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
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THE SALE of furniture, etc., of the late Mr. R. H S. Issac, advertised to take place TO-MORROW, has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..................£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..................£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Columbo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manila
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..................£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK

"LAXATETTES."

No appetite ?
Bad taste in the mouth ?
Tongue coated ?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels ?
Head ache ?
Pimples ?
Sallow Complexion ?

LOOK OUT!
THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!
If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's
Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.

"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,
Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.

Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofusil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.

To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Language double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 26.] [BOMBAY, June 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 11-16	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	95 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	93 3-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 7-16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	52 3-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·31	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20·42 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4·85	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	9th Mar. 2 3-8	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 7-8	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-2	1-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-8	1-8	

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Moderate business.
Futures	...Quiet. Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Unsettled with little doing.
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	250
Imports	... 25,000
Mid Americans	... 8·13—98
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-2—1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·75	7·70	7·43	7·06	6·93
—08	—08	—07	—08	—04

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·88	6·87	6·87	6·88
—06	—03	—03	—02

New York Official Noon Call July 14·59. Oct. 13·05
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 14·33 Oct. 12·94

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	3,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	3,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	......
Exports to Continent	...	7,009
Spot Cotton—		14·75—25

Futures—Month of July 14·38—27 } Declined on bearish private crop reports and to Southern selling of Futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of Oct 13·07—04

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ...15 1-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July ...14·76—10
Do. do Oct. ...12·95—04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Red Karachi ...32 5-8
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ...3,220,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...
Do, Months—
No Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...43 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Buyers.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...45 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ... 40 1-2
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Amsterdam.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...63 1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 7-8+1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber .. 3 11 1-2—Value—Quiet.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ...£ 68 1-2
Yellow Metal ...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£57 1-2
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay ...10
ARRIVALS—
"Magician," "Burnholme," "Corinthia," "Hohenfels," "Africa," "Trieste," "Australien".
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ...13 9 3-4—Sellers.
Do, Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.
Tone—Firm—Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12·9—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—No business.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10-10—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Firm. Dearer on speculative buying.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 9—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...July-August.
Tone—Steady. Inactive.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Firm.
Java—General Tone—Steady—Not'ing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [27TH June, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bulrs.	1,51,488	Sydney ...	National Bank
4 Boxes Bulns.	3,03,912	Freemantle	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 24th and 25th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	58	68,009
B B and C I Railway ...	101	121,608

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is little enquiry for Bank Remittance and Private Bills are still scarce, though 1-32 better could probably be done for 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...133 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 1-4
Shanghai "	...178
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened quiet and has given way 1-16 to 1-8 on the opening rates, closing easy as under. A small business has been done.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 5 0
1st Settlement ... " 96 5 0
2nd " ... " 96 2 0

BULLION :—
The London market for Bar Silver closed unchanged at 24 3-8 for ready and 24 7-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 52 3-4. The local market has been quiet and rates are almost unchanged from yesterday. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 24 0 0
Australian " ... ... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ... " 61 15 0
" 1st settlement ... " 62 0 0
" 2nd Settlement ... " 62 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The continued absence of rain is causing anxiety and our market for New Crop opened firm with few sellers. There is some enquiry for Bengals, December and January delivery, but little actual business is passing. For the moment advices from Home are having no effect locally.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills. Holders are not inclined to accept any reduction in prices.

The rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were closed this afternoon owing to the death of Mr. J. Tintner of Messrs. A Blascheck and Co,

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	311 1-2	March
Fine M G Nagpur	"	311	Jan.
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	"	302	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	281	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	"	295	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	285-6	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	277	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	"	250 1-2	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—
Opening Tone ... ... Quieter.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 25,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·85	7·80	7·52	7·14
+02	+02	+02	unchgd

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·98	6·92	6·91	6·91	6·91
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is easier.
We quote :—
Ready " ... Rs. 12 0 0 B. T.
September ... " 12 14 6 B. T.
RAPESEED :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—
Yellow Guzerat ready ... " 7 11 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ... " 6 11 0 B. T.
GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 51 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 57 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 43 0 0
CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0
COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 21 8 0
POPPYSEED :—Tone steady.
We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 9 15 0 B. T.
GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet but steady.
We Quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 40 8 0
Small ... " 39 0 0
MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet.
July-August ... Rs. 7 1 0 B. T.
WHEAT :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—
White Delhi ready. ... Rs. 4 11 0 B. T.
" " Sept ... Rs. 5 2 0 B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,705
Bank of Burma	136 1-2
Bank of India	68 1-2
Credit Bank	10
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	52 1-2

MILLS.

David	390
Kohinoor	670
Manockji Petit	2,635
New Great Eastern	177 1-2
Standard	955

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	110

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	136
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	171 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	277 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry.	30
Tapti-Valley	490

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	6,567 bales
Wheat	12,633 cwts.
Linseed	8,951 "
Rapeseed	1,530 "
Gingellyseed	111 "
Poppyseed	3,805 "
Groundnuts...	1,270 "
Castorseed	1,984 "
Rice	4,938 "
Myrabollams	605 "
Cottonseed	6,143 "
Mowraseed	5,666 "
Gram	1,262 "
Joowar	655 "
Maize	432 "

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th June, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mtr.
Turkey ...	27	10	a. m.	4	28
Teheran ...	27	12	40 p. m.	5	11
Suez	27	14	5 p. m.	...	55

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco, are subject to very great delay. (12-5-11).

Borasjoon Reports Ahwaz line interrupted between Bandar Rig and Dipom. (27-6-11).

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the same and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton waste, N Damji; 24 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 1,950 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowji and Co.

Rockley s—275 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,950 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowji and Co.

City of Paris s—760 cwts barley, Sanday and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Circassia s—25 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—2,519 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey, 400 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—34 cwts fishmaw, A Hosein and Co; 96 bales hides and skins, H N and H Essa; 20 bales hides. H O and H Moosa; 20 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 4 cases hemp thread, Allen Bros and Co; 35 bales hides and skins, H A Oomer; 100 cwts olibanum J Dossa; 22 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 27 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 46 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kristiania s—25 cwts olibanum, 560 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 4,162 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 22 cwts dry herb and 100 cwts turmeric, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 500 cwts turmeric and 188 cwts olibanum, R Morarji and Co; 4,571 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 137 cwts olibanum and 16 cwts dryherb, J Doosa and Co; 200 cwts capsicum, R Morarji and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Kristiania s—1,000 tons manganese ore, R A Wills.
Circassia s—700 casks skins, Enrinco N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand; 880 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dorrington Court s—55 bales sawri cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 519 cwts crushed horns, R Kaderbhoy; 400 cwts buffalo horns, G Jafferbhoy; 60 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

Clan Shaw s—500 tons manganese ore, G Smidt and Co.

Clan Farquhar s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Umsinga s—1,652 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.
Dorrington Court s—10,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Clan Graham s—10,000 cwts wheat, and 2,600 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1,008 cwts cottonseed, Parekh Bros and Co; 2,007 cwts mouraseed, K Keshowji and Co, 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Coniscliffe s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 31 cwts cottonseed, the Aurangabad Mills.

Ariosto s—2,500 cwts castorseed, and 3,579 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Asama s—402 cwts mustardseed J Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glentrae s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, N Damji 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 173 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Lichtenfels s—58 bales cottonfly W Wolf Sons and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Glantrae s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Farquhar s—300 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand; 110 bales cotton, Evart Latham and Co; 145 bales cotton, waste and rags; 182 bales cottonfly, 1,006 cwts linseed, 1,006 cwts castorseed, 361 cwts wheat, and 2,012 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 6,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, and 300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 180 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 1,720 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 180 cwts linseed, W Wolf and Sons; 2,002 cwts rapeseed, M Valabhdas; 75 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 400 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerbur s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 330 bales cotton, the Bombay Co 1 bale cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 343 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Marquis Bacquehem s—220 bales cotton, the New Mofussil and Co 445 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co 110 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR FEUME.

Marques Baquehem s—2,000 cwts linseed Parikh Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton, and 50 bales hemp E Oomersey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 42 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Delhi s—600 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 650 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Delhi s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—600 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, E P Wadia; 200 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.

Tosa Maru s—83 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, M H Dehdashti; 1,595 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton, M H Dehdashte; 300 bales cotton, U M Umarsey and Cy; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 248 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1,200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton, B Ginwalla and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, M Bj Kaisha.

Tosa Maru s—19 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, M H Dehdashti.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tosa Maru s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The jute market to-day was steady but dull, there being nothing much doing and the prices tending lower. Kutcha bales are left alone entirely. Demand in the gunny market is poor. Second hands are keeping buyers out of market.

No alteration has taken place in the share market. Coal shares are steady, but only very small transactions are reported. There is not much enquiry for tea shares and in the money market there was a slight improvement and the market was steady on advices of firmer London discount rates.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)

Neither corrodes nor breaks, and writes with touch, smooth as velvet. To give your writing precision and character try the S-V-R.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, also by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD, and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Stores.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE.

A Record Quinquennium.

THE sixty-second ordinary general meeting of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited, was held, in mail week, at the chief office, St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E. C., Mr. Charles A. Hanson (the chairman) presiding.

The General Manager (Mr. James Henry Scott) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman, in the course of a long speech, said: Fellow share-holders and fellow policy-holders beyond saying that it affords the directors and myself the greatest pleasure to meet you in our sixty-second annual meeting. I will not take up your time with pleasantries and platitudes, but ask you to follow me at once into a review of the figures—dry and uninteresting generally—but which, nevertheless, constitute the principal feature of our annual meetings; and these figures you will be glad, I am sure, to recognise indicate growth, expansion, and, on the whole, what may be fairly considered satisfactory year. (Applause).

QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD 1906 AND 1907 COMPARED.

The period under review is the close of our quinquennial period, and I think it may be of some interest to you if I take the liberty of trespassing upon your time for a few moments in comparing, in a few essential features, the quinquennial period of 1906 to 1910, inclusive, with the quinquennial period from 1901 to 1906, inclusive. From the figures which have been supplied to me by the general manager, I find that during the last quinquennium the total new and renewal premium income, less re-assurances, amounted to £5,077,638, as compared with £4,972,938 during the preceding quinquennium, which shows an increase of £104,700. The total income of the society for the same period shows an increase within the respective quinquennia of £400,800, while the total funds of the society on December 31, 1910, show an increase over December 31, 1905, of no less a sum than £1,115,610. Now for a moment may I ask you to turn your attention from the revenue account to the balance-sheet, which has been put before you certified by both directors and auditors? The only two great comprehensive items in the balance-sheet are, naturally, the liabilities and the assets, and these are briefly stated. If you turn to your report you will find that the total liabilities of the society as certified by the auditors at the end of the year, amounted to £10,466,009, made up of the capital, the life assurance fund, the investment reserve, and a few other items of not large amount. The important question, of course, is, are the assets of the society adequate to meet these liabilities? And, in reply to that question I have no hesitation whatever in assuring you—and I say so with pleasure—that to the best of my knowledge and belief, and in the opinion of the directors individually and collectively, they are adequate. If you look at the list of assets set out in some detail, you will find that they may be chiefly summarised under mortgages, loans on security, investments, and house property. The loans, whether upon mortgage of real estate or other security, have been carefully examined by a committee of the board. The Stock Exchange values of our investments have been checked for and by us by a comparison with the official quotations of the various Stock Exchanges as on December 31 last, where these securities have been quoted. Where they are not quoted we have had the certification of quite independent and, as we believe, perfectly competent, authorities to advise upon this point. The real estate, or properties owned by the society have been in every instance valued by official valuers, and the reports and certificates of these various properties have been most carefully scrutinised by your directors, with the result that, retaining the reserve fund at its present level of £70,000 and after setting aside a further sum of £20,000 in writing down certain selected securities we have come to the deliberate conclusion, as stated in our report that, in our belief, the assets set forth in the balance-sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, and we have been able, and the more willing to do this, because on a careful scrutiny of the values which have been submitted to us, we find there is still an appreciable margin of value—indeed, an excess of value.

PROPOSED FIRE AND ACCIDENT SOCIETY

I cannot, however, refrain from a reference to a simple paragraph in the report such as has never before appeared in any report of the society, and such as is not likely in precise terms again to appear in any future report. I refer, of course, to the organisation of our allied society, namely, the Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Company, organised under the auspices of this society, and, with the assistance of the public, for the purpose of carrying on in connection with our own organisation fire accident, employers' liability, and other cognate branches of assurance. The necessity for this auxiliary organisation has been impressed upon us with growing strength for a long time; but it was a matter of such great importance that it required, and did receive, the most careful consideration before the final step was taken in the formation of the company. The necessity for this action arose largely from the tendency to comprehensive organisation in the assurance world, and from the great advantages enjoyed by competing companies, who were able to offer their clients not only one class of assurance, but all classes of assurance—advantages not only expressed in meeting the wants of the insuring public, but likewise in maintaining and perfecting the vast network of agency organisation, and also in ameliorating the costliness of plant and machinery. Given the necessity, and having decided to take the necessary steps. two courses were open to your directors, the first being to obtain Parliamentary powers so that this Society might itself enlarge its operations and engage in these various classes of subsidiary assurance business. There were many obvious advantages to be obtained in following this line of policy; but, on the other hand, the difficulties were great and the objections were numerous—so much so indeed, as from our standpoint, to be practically fatal. The other course was that which has been adopted, namely, the formation of an entirely separate and independent company, working in close co-operation with this society, and founded upon such lines as to secure to this society, the minimum of risk with the maximum of advantage. This is the course we have adopted, and I hope and believe successfully adopted—certainly successfully so far as concerns the initial organisation, the response of the public, who are partners with us, the identity of management, the appointment of competent and capable men in the managerial departments, and, in my opinion, in the outlook for future and successful business.

Lord Monk Bretton proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding, and in doing so remarked that the chairmanship of a great enterprise like the Gresham was no sinecure. It involved a great deal of responsibility, it took a great deal of time, required a great deal of ability, and it also must be held by somebody who commanded the confidence of them all. It was a very fortunate thing that they had Mr. Hanson as chairman of this company, not only because he held a great position in the City, but because he found time to give his attention and care to the society.

This was seconded by Mr. Stratford and carried by acclamation.

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment and the proceedings terminated.

WIRELESS SYSTEM IN THE PACIFIC.

Sir Joseph Ward informs Reuter's Agency, with regard to the work of connecting up the islands of the Pacific by wireless telegraphy, that New Zealand is arranging for the establishment of two high pressure and five low pressure stations in New Zealand. With the two high pressure stations it will be possible for New Zealand to communicate with Melbourne and Sydney at all times. Stations would also be erected at Fiji and some of the Pacific Islands. The New Zealand Premier says that it is of the highest importance that there should be a chain of wireless stations, not only from the point of view of the development of the Pacific, but in view, for instance, of the cutting of cables in war time—and, of course, for the protection and assistance of passenger vessels. "When once the proposed chain of stations is completed, we should," he added, "be in touch with all parts of the Pacific."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

TINTNER—June 24, J. Tintner, senior partner of A. Blascheck & Co. Frankfort on Maine.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 4m.; Sun sets 7h. 20m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction: "The Courier of Lyons," a thrilling dramatic story in pictures.

Maxim: "It is the man who is alert for chances that sees them."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English mails of the 16th June, which left Aden, at 5 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Himalaya" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m., on Saturday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Wednesday), the 28th June, at 11-30 o'clock a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius via Karachi per extra s.s. "Norkoowa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) A paper will be read, on "How Anthropology stands to-day," by Mr. Otto Rothfield, I. C. S.

THE LATE DR. J. E. BOCARRO.

THE late Dr. J. E. Bocarro, Civil Surgeon of Broach, who has died at Bandra, after a protracted and painful illness, belonged to a well-known family of Bombay, of which many members have had long connection with the service of Government, his father being the late Mr. John Bocarro of the Educational Department, who retired at the age of 67 years after 43 years' service. After passing the Matriculation Examination, the deceased joined the Deccan College, but finding that his predilections lay in another direction, he entered the Grant Medical College, whence he took the degree of L. M. and S. He was then appointed an Assistant Surgeon and served in that capacity in the Medical School at Hyderabad and in the West Hospital, Rajkot. While in Hyderabad, he made a special study of Mycetoma, for which the local conditions afforded a wide field of investigation, and a paper on the subject, which he read at the Medical Congress at Calcutta and again in connection with the Exhibition held in Bombay, attracted a considerable measure of attention. He was selected to fill the post of Chief Medical Officer of the Savantvadi State and later he was among the first to be selected by the Surgeon-General for a Civil Surgeoncy, on Government throwing open a certain number of Civil Surgeoncies to Officers of the grade of Assistant Surgeons. He occupied the post of Civil Surgeon of Shikarpur for 6 1-2 years and was thence transferred to Broach. His professional skill coupled with his suavity of manners and genial disposition had endeared him to all classes of society, and he was just about to retire from the service, when the hand of death cut short his career.

His funeral was largely attended. The service was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, assisted by the Very Revd. J. Weingartner, S. J., Rector of St. Xavier's College, the Revd. A. Martin, S. J., Principal of St. Xavier's College High School, the Revd. P. A. Fernandes, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Bandra, and a large number of the local clergy. He leaves behind him a widow and 5 children.

ROBBING HER HUSBAND.

BEFORE the same Magistrate, Inspector R. R. Mirza, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, yesterday, charged Chottibai, a Hindu woman, with theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 200, the property of her husband and Surchand, Hindu, with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. The accused were arrested on the Grant Road Station on suspicion when they were about to leave for Wadhwan. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced woman to two months' and the man to six months' the rigorous imprisonment.

THE PAREL BURGLARS.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Mahomed Hussain Tucki, charged Surji Pitambar and nine others with burglary in six different places at Parel. The total amount of thefts was Rs. 600 and the police succeeded in recovering property worth about Rs. 400. The accused had recently come from Upper India and were for some time committing theft and burglary at various places in the village of Parel. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for periods ranging from five months to two years.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 28th June.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba is available for practice on all Saturday afternoons in July commencing the 1st proximo from 4 p. m.

2. Town Hall Drills will commence from Tuesday evening the 4th proximo from 6 to 7-15 p. m.

P. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. B. CADELL.

Bombay, 28th June.

503. Musketry—The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 7, 8, and 9 to-day Wednesday, 28th instant, from 2 to 7 p. m.

504. The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class firing parts I and II on Mondays and Tuesdays and Part III on Thursdays until further orders by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

Members intending to go out should notify Head-Quarters the day previous Arms will be issued on the Range.

505. Parade.—"G" Company will parade every Wednesday, at 7-30 a. m. at the Bombay Gymkhana until further orders. Dress—Mufti.

Rifles will be issued on parade.

506. Enrolments—The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—No 5882 Vol A G Branche. No 6310 Vol J Samson, No 6504 Vol A I Alfred.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the first sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved absolute the notice of motion calling upon a convict, Shivdulari Dossadin, to show cause why the Rs. 200 deposited by him in the Taj Mahal Branch of the Post Office Savings Bank should not be paid to the Disbursing Officer of the Military Accounts Department, Poona.

The learned Advocate-General said that the accused was convicted of the theft of a cheque of Rs. 857-13 drawn by the Disbursing Officer, Military Accounts Department, Poona, in the first Criminal Sessions of 1910, presided over by his Lordship and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. At the trial, it was proved that the accused had stolen the cheque, had endorsed it in the name of S. Balaram and Company, and had used the proceeds of the cheque. It was also proved that two days after the cheque was cashed, the accused had opened an account in the above Bank and deposited Rs. 200 there. At the time the account was opened, the accused was a servant in receipt of Rs. 15 a month and, therefore, there was every reason to believe that the Rs. 200 formed part of the proceeds of the cheque. He now asked his Lordship to make the notice absolute under Section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The convict, the learned Advocate-General went on to say, had put in an affidavit in reply, in which he alleged that the Rs. 200 were a part of his savings, but that story, counsel argued, could not be believed. He submitted he was entitled to the order prayed for.

His Lordship took time to consider his judgment.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

HIS Lordship and a common jury then heard the case in which Imam Haji, Girwabai and Joseph Matthew were committed by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate on charges of abducting a married woman named Gowribai from her husband's house at Umarkhadi and abetment thereof.

Mr. Cyril Oliver, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; the accused were undefended.

The prosecution case as outlined by Mr. Oliver in his opening, was that Gowribai lived with her husband Bhima Luxmon at Bijapur. Bhima came to Bombay for work, leaving his wife at Bijapur. About a month after his arrival in Bombay, he received a letter from his father-in-law from Bijapur. He showed the letter to the first accused, who took him to the second accused's house in Suklaji Street, where he saw his wife. Bhima tried to take her to his house but the second accused declined to part with her. The first accused, thereupon, suggested to Bhima that he should pay Rs. 26 to the second accused and take back his wife. Bhima after raising the amount, paid it to the first accused who brought Gowri to her husband in the course of the day. In the evening, however, the three accused went to the house of Bhima, where the third accused personated as a police constable and they forcibly put the husband and wife into a victoria and drove them to the second accused's house. There Bhima was thrown out of the carriage and Gowri was forcibly carried away into the house. The police were informed and the accused were arrested and Gowri recovered.

After recording the evidence, his Lordship summed up the case. He said that the case was full of uncertainties and the principal witness in the case, the complainant, was entirely untrustworthy.

The jury unanimously found all the accused not guilty and his Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

RAMA TANOO was then charged with house-breaking by day and theft in a building.

Mr. N. W. Pradhan appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

The charge against the accused brought by Inspector Lewis, was that he, on the 19th April last at mid day, broke open the door of a room occupied by one Ganpat Pandu, residing at Cumbharwada, and committed theft of four brass pots valued at Rs. 6.

On the evidence, the jury convicted the accused and in view of nine previous convictions against him, the last of five years' expiring in May last, his Lordship sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Ranchhod Moti was then tried for the theft of two 'dhotars' and a 'sari' valued at about Rs. 3 on the night of the 16th May last.

Mr. Chatfield prosecuted, the prisoner was undefended.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty and he was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the suit brought by Bansidhar Badridass against Messrs Sewaram Khusalchand to recover Rs. 1,927 as damages for non-fulfillment of a contract in respect of 100 bales of new Bhownagar cotton.

The facts of this case have already been reported.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that the first issue in the case was whether the delivery order required a stamp, and his Lordship had heard some novel and ingenious arguments from the learned Advocate-General who contended that the delivery order did not require a stamp. The learned Advocate-General's argument was that the jetty at Colaba was not a wharf. His Lordship had been at the jetty in front of Grant's Buildings and his Lordship had no hesitation in holding that the jetty was a wharf within the meaning of the article. His Lordship, therefore, decided the first issue in the affirmative.

The second issue was whether the delivery order was not a valid one, and his Lordship held that it was a perfectly valid and good order. His Lordship further held that the plaintiff was stopped from contending that the delivery was not a valid one.

The other issue in the case was whether the plaintiff was entitled to any, and if so, what damages, and his Lordship said that far from the plaintiff sustaining any damage, had he taken the delivery of the goods, he would have made a handsome profit. His Lordship found that the plaintiff was not entitled to any damages and dismissed the suit with costs. The defendant was, however, ordered to bear his costs of the supplemental written statement and to pay the costs of the plaintiff's written statement in reply.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frederick William Petch, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Booksellers and Stationers, charged F. X. Baptista, also an employee of the Company, with misappropriation and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6-9, the property of the Company. Mr. E. T. Lambert of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, with Mr. Frank Olivera, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that on the 7th instant, he learned from information given by Mr. J. N. MacDonald that a volume entitled "Electricity in Factory and Workshop" by A. P. Haslam, was sold to him the previous day by the Company. Subsequent enquiries showed that the accused had sold the book on the 6th instant, for Rs. 6-9, which sum was paid down to him by the purchaser. Mr. MacDonald, when he came back, requested that he might be allowed to return the book as some of the pages in it were missing, and that another volume might be given him in exchange. The complainant made enquiries to ascertain whom the returned book had been sold by. From enquiries made on the spot, the complainant was satisfied that before the book was taken away, Mr. MacDonald had actually paid the price of it into the hands of the accused. But the accused never accounted for it, nor entered it in any book, as usual, in accordance with the established custom and practice of the Company.

Evidence was recorded, and further hearing was adjourned.

LIKE A STAB IN THE BACK.

One of the symptoms of kidney disease is a pain like a stab in the back. Others are: Dropsical swellings, dull ache in the loins, lumbago, urinary disorders, gravel and stone, uric acid poisoning, rheumatic pains, puffy eyes, inflammation of the bladder, weakness and drowsiness, impure blood, headaches and dizziness.

Kidney complaint does not affect everyone in the same way. No patient has ALL the symptoms, but EVERY patient has some of them. If, however, you have ANY trace of kidney and bladder weakness, your trouble may already have reached a more serious stage than you think. The kidneys may be breaking down, and the bladder may suddenly lose control of the water.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

Doan's Blackache Kidney Pills cure disease by cleansing the urinary system, keeping the bladder active and helping the kidneys to throw off the excess uric acid and other poisons that cause the above symptoms and diseases. Doan's pills reach the CAUSE of kidney disease, that is why cures are lasting.

"The pains I had in my back were just like a stab," says Mr. C. Poynter, of 89, College Road, Masbro', Rotherham, England. "There were painful bladder disorders, too, and the water contained sediment.

"My ankles swelled, and I thought dropsy was setting in. I was always tired, and my heart was affected.

"I felt much better when I had taken two boxes of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and before long he medicine made me well. IT IS THREE YEARS, SINCE I WAS CURED, yet I still keep well."

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all dealers, DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

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"FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable

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The Spanish Inquisition

is famous in history for its terrible tortures. But no inquisitor ever invented methods for producing more fearful agony than is borne to-day by the victims of Sciatica. Mr. M. W. Knowles, Tragant St., Bath, Eng., says: "Five years ago I was prostrated with Sciatica. From my right thigh to the bottom of my foot darted excruciating pains. I suffered day and night. The pain would wake me in the night, and then there was no more sleep for me. I tried every medicine I knew, but nothing seemed to help me. I procured a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm and the effect of that first bottle was wonderful. It seemed beyond belief. I have now used two bottles and have not a single pain. I believe I am entirely cured."

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Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

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WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.
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Tyres and accessories half usual prices.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer China 3,868 tons Captain P. Pavissich sailed yesterday for Trieste via Karachi, Aden and Jedah, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The steamer Baron Napier, 3,159 tons, Captain B. C. Gondey, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta June 13 with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Coniscliffe 2485 tons, Captain J. C. Pottinger will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp with a general-cargo.

The steamer Alavi 2,324 tons, Captain T. S. Gray arrived here yesterday from Jedah &c., with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 26th June, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook...B H Jones..........R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus ......Lt W Tayler .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 27.

Blake..................2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Banca...................3794 Collyer ....P & O Co
Baron Napier......3159 Gondey ... .
Coniscliffe ....2485 Pottinger ...W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka ....759 Moxon ....M M & Co
Earl of Elgin....2871 Robertson .. W & A Graham & Co
Gymeric...............2558 Williams ....E Tajbhoy
Gallen.................555 Wratt..................K Nixon & Co
Hajumet...2584 Peters .... W & A Graham & Co
Inverness ....2401 Venus ....T Morrison & Co
Kristiania..........1672 Johnson ...W & A Graham & Co
Maranoa...............805 Kaesmurin ....M M & Co
Marienfels.........3590 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Nairung......... 2862 Park...............T Morrison & Co
Perlak ....1102 Creagh ....Indo-Burmah P Co
Shah Jehan ....2566 Born ....Shah S N Co
Courland..............769 Ebram ....N F ....N F.......
Dredgushaken.......401 Morrison ....Repairin.........
Repy B P T

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Clan Shaw ....2404 Hunter ......Dunkirk...1-7.......
J Finlay & Co
B Delhi..............4784 Bradshaw......China......5-7.......
P & O S N Co
C&R City of York ......4935 Wilson...Karachi...2-7...
K Nixon & Co
D Hosemie.........993 Hughes..........Lamu......4-7 ....
B & P S N Co
D&E Coniscliffe ......2572 Charles.......Hull .....28-6...
W & A Graham & Co
F Clan Farquhar...3759 Wadge......Dunkirk......N F...
J Finlay & Co
H Budrie..............1513 Jones.........P Gulf...... N F...
Arab S N Co
K Claverest.............2441 Tayler...N F...10-7...W & A Graham & Co
M Sofala..........3426 Fowman .. N F...N F...M M & Co
N Fife ....2494 Harrison...Philadelphia ...1-7.......
T Morrison & Co
O Umsinga.........1869 Robertson.......Antwerp ..4-7...
W & A Graham & Co
P Rokeby ....2455 Sheldrake...Liverpool...21-7...
W & A Graham & Co
Q Dorrington Court ......2363 Wilson...Antwerp...29-6
W & A Graham & Co

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3 Glenstrae..............3054 McGillivray.........W & A Graham & Co
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5 Clan Graham.......3289 Elliott ...Dunkirk...30-6...
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6 Lichtenfels...3623 Freedon.......Hamburg......1-7...
W & A Graham & Co
7 China...........3868 Panissich ...Trieste......27-6...
A L S N Co
8 Marquis...Bacquehem ...2752 Carmelich ...Trieste 1-7...A L S N Co
9 Tosa Maru...3610 Satow...Kobe...29-6...N Y Kaisha
10&11 City of Paris...5910 Campbell ...Karachi...20-6
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14 Linga...951 Rothwell ...Karachi...30-6...M M & Co
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H W P D

Netravati...690...Fakeera ...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.................552 Fakeera ....N F.......N F.......
Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Kola.....................510 Morrison ....M M & Co

Offside H

Salsette...........2391 Lewellin...Aden...1-7...P and O Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels	Commanders	From
27	Baron Napier...... Alavi	Gondey ..... Gray	Calcutta, June 13 Jedah, &c

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	China	Pavissich......	Trieste, &c

The steamer Coniscliffe, Pottinger, for Hull and Antwerp, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Delhi, for China, &c, entered for loading yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Persia arrived at London on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Caledonia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Culna left Port Said on the morning of the 26th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Nyanza arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 21st instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th June on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	2,00,000	3,00,000	4,000	5,04,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	396	595	8	999
For previous 22 weeks of half year	39,14,277	74,72,419	79,334	11466030
Total for 23 weeks	41,14,277	77,72,419	83,334	11970030
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,01,247	2,73,549	15,714	4,90,510
Per mile of Ry...	399	543	31	973
Total to corresponding date...	40,01,242	79,07,913	1,59,719	12068874

Increase for the week ....Rs. 13,490
Decrease to date............. ..... ,, 98,844

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)..	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)......	3	10	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

Orders now registered for supply expected s. s. "HIMALAYA."
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 28th June, 1911.

MR. GANDHI AND GENERAL SMUTS.

"INDIAN OPINION", the organ of the British Indian community in South Africa, publishes in full the correspondence which has passed between their leader, Mr. Gandhi, and General Smuts, as to the future of our Indian fellow-subjects in the Union. From this we gather that those who imagine all the grievances of British Indians have now been redressed will be doomed to disappointment. Yet there is cause for considerable, if not complete, satisfaction. Concessions have been agreed upon, which go far towards ameliorating the condition of British Indians, though to say they have been placed on an equality with other immigrants, is far from the fact. Under the agreement—when ratified—Asiatics who were deported subsequently to January 1st 1908, under the provisions of the Acts of 1907 and 1908 and who have voted claims to registration but who have not applied, owing to the passive resistance movement, are to be permitted to make applications up to the last day of the present year. Asiatics who, although not deported, left South Africa without applying for registration owing to the passive resistance movement, and who can prove that they have valid claims to registration, will also be permitted to apply for registration—provided both lots of applications do not extend thirty in number. There are in South Africa, by Mr. Gandhi's calculation, a hundred and eighty Indians and Chinese in South Africa, who refused to register under the voluntary system, and who have not yet applied. With regard to these provided a list of names is furnished without unreasonable delay, an opportunity will be afforded them of applying before the end of the year. The Chinese having stood by Indians in the passive resistance movement, presumably the Indians now stand by them, which is doubtless morally right, but the Indians would have a far better chance if they let go the Chinaman's hand and fought their own battle, not as Asiatics, but as British Indians, born fellow-subjects with the South African Englishmen.

Seven educated Indians, now in the Transvaal, without permission, are to receive temporary authorisation to remain there, pending the amendment of the law, in accordance with the agreement between Mr. Gandhi and General Smuts, after which permanent documents will be issued to them, authorising their residence in the Transvaal, similar authority being given "as a special case to three educated Mahomedans"—presumably also Indians. The proposed number of six educated Indians per annum, whose immigration was previously agreed upon, will be adhered to in the future, an increase of the number to ten during the current year being only due to the special circumstances of the case. And "the Minister trusts that the acceptance of the requests now made will be regarded by the Asiatic community as a final settlement of the questions involved." Doubtless he does; but we trust it will not, and that British Indians will persist in their agitation until their birthright as British subjects is fully conceded. Humiliating restrictions of all kinds—prominent among them those concerning locations—must be swept away, and the men who have suffered for having the courage of their convictions must be reinstated, if not compensated. In his letters, Mr. Gandhi mentions many cases, one of them being accentuated as of special hardship. That is the lot of Mr. Camay, a Parsi, who was Postmaster in Johannesburg and a well educated man. He served for nearly ten years in that capacity and has a family in the country. Popular as a Postmaster and enjoying the confidence of his superiors, he was dismissed on refusing to register. Such a man ought undoubtedly to be found another position, if not reinstated in that he formerly held, for to have asked him to register was an insult to his service as well as to himself.

With reference to the Chinese and their claims, it appears that they were among the earliest of passive resisters. There are now—or were at the end of April—more Chinese than Indian passive resisters in jail, and Mr. Gandhi is "quite sure General Smuts will not expect Indians to foresake their Chinese fellow-sufferers." A sense of honour conflicts with self-interest here, as we have already observed, and the Indians feel it their duty to ask for the same protection for the Chinese as for themselves, though the two claims are not on all fours. There are, according to Mr. Gandhi, about twenty pre-war Chinese passive resisters, who were not registered when the struggle was revived in 1908. At that time the Chinese became two factions and fought with each other, resorting to public violence. As a result some were convicted. Now the two factions are united. They are willing to abide by the terms of the Gandhi-Smuts' agreement, though they have a recognised leader of their own—who is, by the way, an Irishman. Once the terms of these agreement are fulfilled, it seems the object of joint action of all sections of Asiatics had better terminate, and for the future each consider its own individual interests. There is a wide difference between a Chinaman and an Indian and their requirements even in South Africa are far from identical. British Indians as such are entitled to seek the redress of grievances relating to the ownership of fixed property, the disabilities imposed by the Gold law, and others besides the location question. Needless to say, fears are expressed that the terms of the agreement will not be endorsed by the South African Parliament, but Mr. Gandhi points out to doubters that General Smuts is on his honour, and if Parliament refused to support him he would be bound to resign, for an adverse vote would be tantamount to a vote of no confidence. We do not fear this; but we trust that even if the agreement be sanctioned by an unanimous vote, Mr. Gandhi and his friends will not regard it as a final solution of the Asiatic problem in South Africa.

BOMBAY HEALTH CAMPS. THE Corporation once more on Tuesday, spent much time on a discussion upon health camps. It is true that the discussion in the end produced a suggestion from Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, which may prove a practical one and which is to be the subject of inquiry, but nearly all the speeches were directed to the proposal to petition for the restoration of the camps to the Kennedy Sea Face. It was pathetic, as each speaker wearily bore on his way, each beating on a worn-out theme to see how he plaintively recognised that all the talking in Bombay was a useless expense of energy. When Government decided prior to the hot weather of last year, that no more health camps could be permitted on the Kennedy Sea Face, they clearly stated the reasons for the decision and the only circumstances under which that decision would be reconsidered. It was a well-known fact to everyone, who joined in Monday's discussion, that all those reasons still exist, and that the stipulated circumstances have not arisen. An argument, which was used by nearly everyone of the speakers who supported the proposal, was that the camps are for the benefit of the poor. That fact is indirectly one of the main reasons for the Government's refusal to permit them any longer. The poor classes are those which are least accustomed to modern sanitary measures, and, therefore, the most unsuitable people to be camped in such a situation. It was found that the camps which ended in 1909 were not sanitary, and that not only during the months, when it was most needed, did they keep much of the westerly breeze from the European quarter, but such as they did permit to enter was tainted on its passage over them. Again—although this is a reason of less importance—the camps were very unsightly in a position, where it is very undesirable that unsightly erections should be permitted. It is, therefore, evident that only in very exceptional circumstances should the camps be restored, and Government have announced that they will allow their return only should a more severe outbreak of plague than usual occur. Even Dr. Master, who instigated the question, had to admit that plague has been no worse this year than it was last, while Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola read figures showing that during recent years, the death-roll has declined on an average by about a thousand deaths per season.

The camps on this site are needed only for limited communities the poor Parsees, Hindus and Goans, who live in the Fort, Girgaum and Dhobi Talao areas, which are close by. Mr. Ibrahim, therefore, made a timely suggestion when he suggested that they might be permitted to camp on the Gamdevi estate of the Improvement Trust. We do not know how that body will like the idea of such camps on ground which they are trying to sell as building-plots, but certainly the location is less objectionable than the Sea Face. However, that ground would only be available for one camp or two, and if these health camps are a yearly necessity, it would surely be better to organise them outside the city, where they would be assured of ground for some years to come. The objection to camps at Parel and Matunga, or even further, is that the poor people cannot afford the money for their locomotion to the city. But the communities concerned have already formed charitable funds for the establishment of these camps, and additional money to meet this difficulty could be provided without an undue demand on the generosity of the subscribers. In our own view, however, the energies of those who have interested themselves in the Kennedy Sea Face camps, could be far more profitably occupied in an endeavour to spread a knowledge of the value of inoculation. The success of the campaign, which Dr. Dandeker and others undertook some years ago, proved that it is not an excessively difficult thing to educate the people and overcome their prejudices in this matter. Many people then readily adopted this expedient, and it has since fallen into disuse largely owing to an impression that one inoculation is sufficient for many years. A half-yearly inoculation campaign would very soon have wide effect, and would be for the benefit of the city as a whole, not for a small section only such as is affected by a camp at Kennedy Sea Face.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE. THE Seamen's strike must certainly be regarded as one of the most remarkable industrial battles for many years. Within the short space of a few days, the whole situation has changed, and at present the men are winning all along the line. The confidence, which the shipowners professed at the commencement of the struggle, seems to have been entirely misplaced, and either they have received a sharp and unwelcome surprise at the effectiveness of the men's organisation, or they were playing a game of bluff, which has been singularly unsuccessful. As far as one is able to judge from cabled reports, the men were little better organised at the beginning of the struggle than the state of their unions in recent years would have led one to expect. But as nothing succeeds like success, the early victories of the men, or rather unexpectedly rapid surrenders of some of the big lines, must have brought a huge crowd of waverers to the side of the strikers. The seaman is a man, who is apt to follow the crowd, and therefore each day of the strike's progress must have seen crowds of non-unionists joining the National Seamen's Union and taking their part in the fight. Considering the jaunty air which the Shipping Federation officials adopted, when the strike was threatening, it was astonishing to see the rapidity with which some of the big lines abandoned their position. The White Star and two other lines at Liverpool surrendered at once without a struggle. The White Star and Union-Castle lines have since made concessions to their crews at Southampton, and the men have succeeded in exacting their terms from the Cunard, Allan, and Leyland lines and others. It by no means follows however, that they will have such an easy time all through. The companies, against whom they have been successful so far are almost entirely the big passenger lines, who when running make big profits, but whose losses when their ships are laid up are proportionately high. These have not only surrendered quickly, but do not appear to have made any attempt at concerted action. Each has made its own separate negotiations. The strikers will test the true strength of the shipowners' resistance, when they come to deal as they do now with the owners of cargo-liners and tramps. They may expect to find them acting in close combination, and although they have now a great advantage which they did not possess when the strike commenced, they should not reckon upon an easy surrender. On the other hand the shipowners can depend in all future disputes on having a strong labour organisation to fight. Whatever else the present strike may bring about, it has established Mr. Havelock's Union.

THE installation of wireless telegraphy in the summer capital of India has, at last, been started. Workmen are busy at Jutogh, erecting the necessary apparatus. Messages will be carried from Calcutta to Allahabad and thence to Delhi and Simla.

THE Maharaja of Darbhanga is going to Simla early next month. He will stay for some time during the rains.

THE Government of Bengal has decided to transfer the duty of distributing quinine from the Royal Botanical Garden to the Alipore Juvenile Jail.

THE first Burmese lady to reach the distinction of L. M. and S. of the Calcutta Medical College is Ma Tha Saw of Prome, who was a competitor at the last examination.

THE total amount of subscriptions to the Eastern Bengal and Assam King Edward Memorial Fund on May last, was Rs. 4,28,583. Out of this Rs. 46,739 is earmarked for the Pasteur Institute Scheme.

THE steamer "Elephanta," with the English mails which arrived at Rangoon yesterday from Calcutta, made her first trip to that port; she is a sister ship to the "Edavana" and "Ellenga," the three of which were used on the Madras-Rangoon run.

A CALCUTTA telegram states that a ticket-collector at the Beliaghata Railway Station, named Abdul Rahman, was brutally assaulted on Sunday night by a number of passengers who had travelled without tickets. Five were arrested.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that a small party of Public Works subordinates, working in the Sheranni country, were attacked by some Sheranni bad characters last week. Shots were fired and two horses belonging to the sub-overseers were killed.

THE Punjab Hindu Sabha has passed a resolution, regretting the decision of the King Edward Memorial Committee, refusing to allot two lakhs for the encouragement of teaching and treatment in indigenous systems of medicines, and proposed to memorialize the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, Fort, has issued a neat Booklet "About our Kings, Queens, and their Coronations" and a photogravure of His Majesty King George V. The booklet is issued in honour of the forthcoming Durbar of H. M. King George V at Delhi. It is unique, giving the history as well as illustrations of the Coronation of Empire Kings and Queens from the very commencement up to date, that is to say, from the Coronation of King Harold in 1066 up to that of H. M. the late King Edward VII. The picture or photogravure of H. M. King George V is a splendid one, prepared with great care from one of the latest portraits of His Majesty in naval uniform. It is plate sunk, entirely free from any advertising matter, and when framed will form a superb souvenir of the Coronation year.

THE Census returns for Malta and Gozo, give the civil population as 2,11,473, which, shows an increase of 26,731 when compared with the figures for 1901. The military population is 9,023 and the naval 7,568.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE value of proper coaching is well illustrated by the advance Americans have made in middle and long distance running since the early nineties. From 1886 to 1895, British athletes—E. C. Carter, T. P. Conneff, G. W. Orton, and the writer, fairly "formed" the American long-distance championships, but following the revival of the Olympic Games in 1895, the American authorities seriously tackled the question of developing stayers with most satisfactory results. The selection of a practical cross-country runner as athletic coach at Cornell University offers a striking lesson, as that seat of learning has taken very high honours in the long-distance running line ever since. Not only can a good coach make the best use of the material at his command, but he also prevents men overdoing matters, something of great importance.

A WONDERFUL RUNNER.

In J. P. Jones of Cornell, the United States appears to have developed one of the most wonderful athletes who ever put on a running shoe. The cabled news that he had run a mile in 4 min. 15 2-5 secs., so beating the world's amateur record, was startling, but now that we know his other wonderful performances on the same afternoon, experts are literally amazed. A mile in 4 min. 15 2-5 secs. is wonderful, and yet Jones also ran halves in 1 min. 58 secs. and 1 min. 54 4-5 secs. later in the afternoon. Being accomplished at the American Inter-collegiate championships, there is no possible doubt about the performances, and one wonders what Jones will yet do. His double win recalls other great performances on one day. For instance, H. C. L. Tindal won the quarter and half mile championships of England in 1889 in 48 1-2 secs. and 1 min. 56 2-5 secs. respectively, whilst E. C. Bredin secured the same events in 1893 with the watch showing 49 1-5 secs. and 1 min 55 1-5 secs. Perhaps the greatest all-round performance of all however, was seen at the English championships of 1884, when W. G. George won the half in 2 min. 2 secs. the mile in 4 min. 18 2-5 secs. the 4 miles in 20 min. 12 4-5 secs. and also ran in the two miles steeplechase, but had to stop through losing a shoe at the water. That he was not used up by his exertions he showed by winning the ten miles championship 48 hours later in 52 min. 2 secs.

A GOOD JUMP.

The Irish championship meeting at Dublin, on Monday, afforded P. Kirwan a chance to show he has not lost his jumping ability, his winning effort in the long jump being 23 ft. 10 inches. Another notable athlete in John Flanigan of New York celebrated his visit to his native country by winning the 56 lbs weight and 16 lbs. hammer throwing events.

Mention may also be made of another good athletic performance recently, this being W. Scott's victory in the 4 miles Northern Championship in the good time of 19 mins. 52 4-5 secs.

CYCLING

Victor Johnson of Birmingham is riding in great form at present and not content with doubles, has taken to scoring trebles. At the Crystal Palace on Saturday, he won the quarter mile from scratch in 29 4-5 secs., and the one lap scratch race for the Limerick Bowl, E. W. Schneider of Australia being second best in the latter race. Following this, he went on to Norwich for the Bank Holiday meeting and won three events, which included scratch races for cups given by the King and the Duke of Norfolk.

THE TURF.

The usual great crowd attended the Hurst Park Bank Holiday meeting, when some excellent sport was seen. The meeting of Pietri and Borrow in the Whitsuntide Plate was expected to bring about a fine struggle, and so it did, though not quite as anticipated. After going six furlongs, the American gelding was done with, and Feramorz carried on the running with Pietri trying hard to assume command, Maher, on the latter, rode a great race and finally got his mount home first by a head, Feramorz was ridden by McLachlan, the Australian light-weight jockey, and he certainly shaped well in his duel with Maher.

His Majesty's colours were carried by Chauve Souris in the Surrey Stakes, but she failed to score, The filly is by Flying Fox—April Princess, and may develop into something smart, if looks and breeding count for anything.

SUNSTAR.

The future of the Derby winner is somewhat uncertain and all depends on the result of the treatment the colt is to undergo at Childwickbury (where Sunstar was foaled.) Some think it looks ominous to send Sunstar to the Childwick Stud, but although he has left Wantage, where he was trained, his owner has no thought of sending him to stud life until all efforts to make him fit for racing have failed. Mr. Joel would dearly like to win the St. Leger, and thus prove conclusively that the son of Sundridge has real stamina in addition to great speed, as instanced by the victory over the Derby course in time only once beaten.

REMARKABLE CRICKET.

The uncertainty of cricket is one of its charms, and this was again illustrated during the Kent vs. Hants match this week. Hants had to go in a second time faced with the task of trying to make 567 runs and the situation looked almost hopeless. The batsmen rose to the occasion, however, Fry leading off by playing a nice innings of 104, which included hits for 6 and nine 4's. With 6 wickets down, and 1 hour 40 mins. left for play, it looked easy for Kent, but Remnant then came to the rescue, and with Newman saved the situation. The former shaped splendidly for so young a player and gave no chance whilst making 115 during his innings of 135 mins. his chief hits being nineteen 4's.

During the match an aggregate of 1,446 runs were scored, which is a record for a county match, the previous best being 1,427 by Surrey and Sussex in in 1902. The total of 463 for eight wickets is also a record for a last innings in county cricket, the 404 for 5 wickets by Lancashire against Hants last season being the previous highest.

The match was also noteworthy for a fine performance by Hardinge, the Kent professional, playing innings of 175 and 109, which is the second time in his career that he has made a double century.

STRUDWICK'S FINE BATTING.

The Trial Test Match at Sheffield did not lead to anything sensational, the outstanding feature being the bright innings by Strudwick. The Surrey wicket-keeper surprised the spectators by hitting up 74 in quick time, and the performance ought to go a long way towards gaining him selection for the Triangular Tournament Tests. He has already had colonial experience, and his "keeping" is recognised as first class. Now that he has shown such good batting in the best of company, he may be given more opportunity of developing his form in this direction.

PRINCE GREATS INDIAN CRICKETERS.

The Prince of Wales visited Lord's Ground yesterday, and saw the Indian cricketers commence the first match in London, the M. C. C. furnishing the opposition. The Maharajah of Patiala was presented to the Prince of Wales during the morning, the future King wishing the distinguished visitor and his team good luck. The Indians had first knock, and Major K. M. Mistri gave a bright display by scoring 78, out of 106 in eighty minutes.

BOXING.

The Jim Sullivan vs. Billy Papke boxing match for the middle-weight championship was not a very attractive contest. The Britisher was much the more scientific boxer, but his blows lacked power, and the American was in no way hurt by them. Papke made many wild swing during the nine rounds the bout lasted, and at length got in a tremendous right to the stomach, which took all the fight out of Sullivan. Thus again we have an example of a much superior boxer being beaten, because he lacked a real punch. As a boxer, Papke looked a novice besides Sullivan, but he knew how to hit.

IN GENERAL.

Inman made a good start in his billiard match against Gray, but once the young Australian found his touch, he rapidly forged ahead, and at the time of writing, Inman looks to be in for a bad beating.

W. T. Clark of Liverpool beat C. W. Gardener of London, and Pat White of Dublin in a 20 miles running race for professionals at Meath, on Monday, in the good time of 1 hour 55 min. 47 secs.

Trousselier of France won the 24 hours unpaced cycle race at Paris, on Sunday, Shirley of England only finishing sixth.

It is downright hard luck for Australasia that W. A. Woodger and R. Opie should both be indisposed just now, and it may be necessary to find a substitute for the sprint races in the Festival of Empire Sports.

Some hard hitting will be seen, when Fred Storbeck of South Africa and P. O. Curran come together in their boxing match at the end of the month.

The Hungarian spectators appear to have taken the result of the football match between the Blackburn Rovers and a Hungarian team last Sunday, in bad part, and throwing stones at the winners was hardly the way to receive visitors.

E. O. Pockley of Australia created a surprise by beating M. J. G. Ritchie at the East Croydon lawn tennis tournament by 2 sets to 1. E. Barry and W. Albany met in the final heat of a 1,000 yards handicap at Putney last evening, both being on the scratch mark. Albany won outright, but the champion could only dead heat for third place.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL.

Ill-treatment of Under-trial Prisoners Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The Bengal Government has issued a lengthy resolution on the report on the administration of the Jail Department for the last year. The report says that owing to a good harvest there was a reduction in jail population, the average daily number of prisoner being 13,163 as against 15,065 in the previous year. The health of jails has shown a marked improvement, the death-rate being 18·6 per mile.

Referring to the criticism in the public press about the methods of dealing with under-trial prisoners in political cases, the resolution says:—"It was freely alleged that under-trial prisoners of this class were subjected to unfair and irregular differential treatment." These allegations were the subject of most careful inquiry, and (without reference to cases sub-judice) the Lieutenant Governor in Council desires to place it on record that the suggestion that the law or rules of the department were in any case perverted to the harassment of political prisoners is entirely unfounded. Most weighty and most frequently repeated denunciation was that these prisoners or some of them were subjected to 'solitary confinement of a penal type.' This criticism rests on ignorance of law and rules regulating incarceration of under-trial prisoners and particularly of the nature of solitary confinement. Such prisoners, it is true, are not allowed to associate and live together while under-trial. It was such association that enabled under-trial prisoners in the first Alipore Conspiracy Case to plan and execute the murder of the approver, Narendra Nath Gossain. Accordingly since that date such prisoners have usually, and where the construction of the jail permitted been kept each in a separate cell or room of his own. This procedure is in no sense improper, it is nowhere laid down either in law or in the Jail Code that under-trial prisoners are entitled to confinement in association. Indeed, English prison rules are emphatic that under-trial prisoners shall be kept separate and shall not be permitted to communicate together lest they contaminate each other and defeat the ends of justice. In India the majority of jails do not provide sufficient accommodation to allow of a separate confinement of under-trials and greater laxity has been allowed to prevail, but separate confinement where feasible is perfectly regular. Such separate confinement however does not amount to solitary confinement which is awarded solely as a punishment; an essential difference is that in solitary confinement a prisoner is excluded not only from communication with, but from the sight of, other prisoners whereas in separate confinement he is excluded from communication with other prisoners. Only he is allowed exercise in a common exercise ground and is allowed to have his meals in association with one or more other prisoners. The suggestion that these under-trials were subjected to the form of solitary confinement which is awarded as a punishment to convicts is entirely unfounded.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

There will be a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge to-night, followed by a small dance.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted a private interview to the Rana Sahib of Koti at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

IN a resolution on the proceedings of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference for 1910, Government say that the Conference should be informed that the Government of India have sanctioned the exemption of Co-operative Credit Societies from the whole of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and that a draft Bill amending that Act is under the consideration of Government. In the first clause of Resolution VI the Conference recommend that the present system of audit should be maintained and that no formal arrangements should be made for supervision by district officers. Government have already accepted the view that it is not at present feasible to entrust the supervision of Co-operative Credit Societies to select district officers. As regards the second clause of the Resolution, Government do not consider that any modification of the existing orders regarding the conditions on which Government loans are granted is necessary. The Conference recommend the employment of school masters in explaining the advantages of co-operation to the public and in prompting the formation of societies. Government see no objection to the Registrar, or his honorary organisers utilizing, with the consent of the superiors of the school masters, the services of such as are willing and are competent to help in the matter.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trusters for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held in the Trust's Office Esplanade Road, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the Board, presiding.

The Board considered representation from Government regarding Police accommodation scheme at Parel Road near its Junction with Babula Tank Road. The Trust had to acquire the site and the scheme would cost Rs. 4,76,109.

The chairman proposed that the scheme be approved.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that as the ground was to be purchased and it was not within the area vested in the Board, the Trustees had pursued a policy which was against undertaking such schemes and he asked them to stick to it.

Further consideration was postponed.

A Territorial named Percy Kleiser was recently at Hastings fined £2 10s. and costs and ordered to pay £1 9s. damage for failing to attend his drills and so neglecting his uniform that it became moth eaten.

Orders have been received at Crepe Works for one hundred locomotives costing £250,000. This order will keep the workmen busy for two years.

While experimenting with a new machine at Villa Coublay, near Versailles in mail week, the aviator Gaubert fell and fractured his thigh.

The new White Star liner "Olympic" arrived at Southampton in mail week. The Mayor paid an official visit to the vessel and welcomed Captain Smith.

A tract of land at Blue House Farm, Pitsea, Essex, has been secured by the Military and Naval Aviation Society as a training ground for military and naval officers.

A feature of the Coronation festivities in the Isle of Man was a race round the island between M. Ducroy and Mr. G. Barnes in aeroplanes and the turbine steamer "Benmy-Chree."

THE LORDS AND THE VETO BILL

NOTICE OF AMENDMENTS ISSUED.

Acute Political Crisis Revived.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Lord Lansdowne has given notice of an amendment to the Veto Bill, providing for the submission to the electors of any measures affecting the existence of the Crown or the Protestant succession, any measures establishing national Parliaments, or measures raising an issue of great gravity on which a joint committee of the two Houses considers that the judgment of the country has not been sufficiently ascertained.

Lord Cromer has given notice of an amendment, providing for the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of seven members of each House, presided over by the Speaker.

Lord Londonderry will move that the Home Rule measure be excluded from the operation of the Veto Bill.

The notice of the Lords' amendments to the Veto Bill has revived the political crisis in its most acute form. The Unionist papers declare that the Government is placed in the dilemma of either disclosing the nature of its guarantees or of resigning.

The Liberals admit that the position is serious, but are confident that the Government will act most promptly and overcome the Peers' stubbornness. They say that the Lords are mistaken in thinking that the Insurance Bill has detracted from the Government's popularity, or that the masses are so impressed by the Coronation solemnities that they have changed their minds politically.

The secretary of the Midland Union of Conservative Associations says he has notified his agents of the probability of an early general election.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

New Permanent Under-Secretary.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Sir John Anderson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, has been appointed permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

[Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., has been Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States since 1904, and High Commissioner of the State of Brunei since 1906. He was born at Gartley, Aberdeenshire in 1858, the only son of the late John Anderson, Superintendent of the Gordon Mission, Aberdeen. He was educated at Aberdeen University, where he took his M.A. degree with first class honours in mathematics and a gold medal as the most distinguished graduate of the year. He became a second class clerk at the Colonial Office, in 1879. He was Bacon scholar at Grays Inn in 1887 and won an Inns of Court studentship in 1888. During his long career in the Colonial Office he was private secretary to the late Sir R. Mead (Under Secretary of State) 1892; attached to the staff for the Behring Sea Arbitration in London and Paris, 1892-3; Secretary to the Conference of Colonial Premiers with Mr. Chamberlain, 1897, and to the Conference of 1902; was created K. C. M. G. in 1901, and accompanied the present King on his Colonial Tour.]

AUSTRIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Austrian Premier, Baron von Bienerth, has resigned, following on the resignation of the two Ministers, who were defeated in the recent elections to the Reichsrath.

[Reuter wired on June 21:—The features of the election to the Austrian Reichsrath are the crushing defeat in Vienna, of the hitherto paramount Christian-Socialists, whose former leader was the Anti-Semite, the late Burgomaster, Dr. Lueger, and the gains of the German-Liberal and Social-Democrats.]

NEW GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The programme of M. Caillaux includes bills for the delimitation of the Champagne districts and for electoral reform.

It is understood that M. Delcasse retains the Ministry of Marine.

GALA PERFORMANCE AT COVENT GARDEN.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The gala performance at Covent Garden, last night, was incomparably the most brilliant ever known. There was a glittering array of royal personages, and a blaze of colour of all the uniforms in the world.

STEAMER AGROUND IN SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Lloyd's Agent at Port Said wires that the steamer "Sachsen," from Hankow, grounded in the Canal on Sunday evening, and is obstructing the traffic. Its cargo is being discharged

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER INDUSTRY.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Lord Selborne, opening the International Rubber Exhibition to-day, referred to the contribution of the rubber industry to the solution of the question of the prosperity of those parts of the Empire, whose lot had been a struggle financially for many years.

GERMAN AIRSHIP GUTTED.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Germany's airship, No. 5, has been gutted at Muenden. The motor was being repaired when it caught fire.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

More Dockers Leave Work in Sympathy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The fruit traders of Hull have decided to petition the Board of Trade to intervene in the strike. There are at least 70,000 packages, which cannot be landed. Such a crisis, it is stated, is unknown in the history of the trade.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The strike of transport workers in sympathy with the seamen is spreading. Two thousand men are out at Amsterdam.

The Carters and Dockers' Unions of Liverpool have decided to refuse to handle the goods of firms declining the demands of the seamen.

The Goole and Sunderland dockers have also come out.

MOTOR ACCIDENT TO SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Serious Injuries Received.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Sir Francis Younghusband has received serious injuries, including a compound fracture of one leg, owing to having been run down by a motor-car, while walking on a country road near Spa on the 21st instant. Sir Francis was subsequently removed to a sanatorium at Verviers, owing to the serious character of his injuries.

THE SULTAN'S TOUR.

Ovation by Crowds at Constantinople.

LONDON JUNE 27.

The Sultan has returned to Constantinople. His Majesty was given an ovation by crowds both afloat and on shore.

POPE AND ARCHBISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Pope yesterday granted an audience to the most Rev Dr. Brice Meuleman, the Archbishop of Calcutta.

His Holiness showed the greatest interest in the condition of India and made allusion to the great demonstration of loyalty on the part of the Empire at the Coronation of King George.

CHINA'S COMMUNICATIONS.

PEKIKG, JUNE 27.

Mr. Calvin Ferguson, an American, has been appointed adviser to the Ministry of Communications.

GOLF.

Open Championship at Sandwich.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Open Golf Championship has this year attracted a record entry of 225. The games were started in bad weather at Sandwich, the first two rounds being spread over three days.

Up to the present two amateurs, Messrs. Beveridge and Hilton are among the leaders, returning cards of 75 and 76 respectively, while the score of the Irish Champion, Mr. Moran, was 72.

[Mr. Garden Smith, writing in the "Globe," says:—Mr. H. H. Hilton's fine play in the Amateur Championship at Prestwick has sent him up by leaps and bounds in the betting, figuratively speaking, for the "Open" at Sandwich. Mr. Hilton has always been one of the likeliest of the amateurs to beat the professionals in the great stroke competition of the year, and he has actually accomplished the feat on two occasions—in 1892 at Muirfield and in 1897 at Hoylake; the 1892 victory was specially notable from the fact that in this year the competition was increased from 36 to 72 holes. The only other amateur who has won the "Open" is Mr. John Ball—in 1890 at Prestwick. With Mr. Hilton and Vardon back to their best form the present Champion, James Braid (whose eye trouble, we are glad to note, is better), will have two formidable bunkers to surmount before holing out with his sixth championship.

It will be interesting to see how the professionals play the re-constructed course of the Royal St. George's Club. The Championship was last played there in 1904, the year of Jack White's victory; and the course is very different now from what it was then. The "Maiden," condemned by the anti-blindhole school, has been abandoned, and its substitute, whether better golf or not, is little likely to make so famous a name for itself. Sandwich has, perhaps more than any other of the Championship courses, been made to look foolish by the rubber-cored ball, with the result that tinkerings and alterations have ensued. In 1904, three players finished with aggregates under 300. Taylor actually holed his last round in 68, and White and Braid each did 69, while 71's and 72's were as thick as the worms on a putting-green three minutes after a dose of worm-killer. The subsequent alterations, which include a lengthened fifthhole, a new sixth to replace the "Maiden," several new putting greens, and additional bunkers, have undoubtedly made the course more difficult from the card-and-pencil point of view. Capt. Cecil Hutchison estimates the present round at 4 strokes harder than it was in 1904. For all that, it is still a course where the crack player can expect to get a "low seventy"; although, if the weather of May, holds up through June, the putting greens will become so hard and glassy as to make "fours" almost an impossibility.]

OBITUARY.

LONON, JUNE 27.

The death is announced of Lieutenant General Sir Seymour Blane.

[Lieut-General Sir Seymour John Blane, C. B., the eldest son of the second Baronet of the name, was born in 1833. He succeeded his father in the title in 1869. After his education at Eton, he was appointed Captain of the Fusilier Guards, 1854, was promoted Brevet-Major, 52nd Light Infantry in 1857, and Colonel of the Rifle Brigade in 1869. He took part in the Crimean War and was wounded at the battle of Inkermann. He was Brigade-Major to Sir Neville Chamberlain and subsequently to General Nicholson during the siege and storming of Delhi during the Mutiny. He was Brigade-Major, Calcutta, in 1859. He was Military Secretary and A.D.-C. to four Governors-General of India, 1862. He retired from active service in 1881. He married the widow of Henry Blake of Boston, U. S. A., and as he has no children, his nephew, Charles succeeds him.]

THE ALBANIAN SITUATION.

The Porte Warned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The London Press, emphasising the threatening situation in Albania, strongly counsels the Porte to conciliate, not crush, the Albanians and to listen to the advice of Austria and Russia. The Press points out the grave consequences of a conflict with Montenegro, which would probably involve the other Balkan States against Turkey, and the impossibility of Austria-Hungary allowing the extermination of Albanian Catholics.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Procedure as to Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

A Press communique states:—"The instructions published on 9th June, 1911, to the effect that addresses for presentation to the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation in London, should be addressed to the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress jointly, and that His Majesty would prefer that the money which it is proposed to expend in this connection should be devoted to charities, apply equally to addresses to be presented to Their Majesties in India."

GEORGE V. COMMEMORATION HOSPITAL.

Consecration of the Site.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The ceremony of consecrating the grounds, on which the hospital in commemoration of His Majesty's visit is to be built, will take place on July 2nd. A piece of land valued at about Rs. 72,000 has been given by the Municipality. The ceremony will be held in a purely orthodox fashion. The Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, who belongs to the highest class of Brahmins, will direct the *Hom Puja* in person, assisted by representatives and learned pundits. Mr. Saroda Charan Mitter, late Judge, is arranging details. About 10,000 invitations are being issued to the leading noblemen of both Provinces to make the ceremony a brilliant success. A high official is being approached to lay the foundation stone in July, so that the structure may be ready in time for His Majesty's arrival in Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND PRIVATE COMPANIES.

Prohibitive Circular.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA JUNE, 27.

The following circular has been forwarded by the Hon'ble Mr. N. D. Beatson-Bell, Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, to all Commissioners, heads of departments and District and Sessions Judges:—

"It has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that ministerial and other officers in the employment of Government in this Province have accepted employment on commission as agents, secretaries, etc, of insurance companies, and it is believed that the practice has become fairly common. His Honour has given his careful consideration to cases reported and is of opinion that the practice is objectionable and may be the cause of grave abuse. The companies themselves, their methods of business, and even their objects are in some cases open to objection or suspicion, while the position of a Government servant gives him opportunities for touting both among his fellow servants and outsiders, which ought not to be used for such a purpose.

"Again if an officer obtains the sanction of Government to the acceptance of employment under an insurance company, this sanction might be taken to imply approval by Government of the company itself. The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, decided to issue a rule prohibiting acceptance of such employment by Government servants, and under Rule 14 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, His Honour directs that no Government servant in Eastern Bengal and Assam, gazetted, or non-gazetted, shall be permitted to hold employment as agent or secretary of an insurance company or to act in any similar capacity. I am to add that officers who now hold such posts should be called on to resign them."

DELHI WATER SUPPLY.

Extension of Mains Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JUNE 27.

The Delhi Municipality has sanctioned the proposed extension and linking up of the existing water mains at Alipur Road at a cost of Rs. 6,638. This work forms part of the work of extra distribution of pipes estimated to cost one lakh of rupees and will be done under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer, by Messrs. Martin and Co. The object of carrying out this work now is to increase the supply of water available in the Civil lines during the Durbar, so that the various Chiefs who have rented bungalows may be allowed water. After the Durbar it will enable the bungalows on Alipur Road to get a better water supply than is at present possible.

KARACHI PORT OFFICER.

Honorarium for Good Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 27.

The Government of India has accorded sanction to the acceptance by Commander N. F. J. Wilson, Port Officer, Karachi, of an honorarium of Rs. 7,500 from the Karachi Port Trust in recognition of services rendered by him in connection with the salvage of the steamers "Cresswell" and "Othello" stranded near Karachi last year.

RECORD SEIZURE OF COCAINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANOON, JUNE 27.

A record seizure of cocaine and morphia of the value of Rs. 33,000 was made on the "Glen Ogle" yesterday evening.

GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.

Presentation of Sanads.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 27.

The Levee of H. E. the Governor which was held at the Council Hall this evening, proved a brilliant and well attended ceremony. The Dorsetshire Regiment provided a guard-of-honour with band and colours. His Excellency Sir George Clarke, who was attended by his full staff in two State carriages, arrived from Ganeshkind escorted by a brilliant array of boy-guards in their scarlet uniforms. Presentations lasted a little over half an hour, after which His Excellency Sir George Clarke presented the letters patent of a Baronet to Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, the insignia of Companion of the Star of India to the Chief of Kagal (senior), Insignia of Companion of the Indian Empire to Mr. J. A. Guider, Deputy Inspector General of Police for Criminal Investigation; sanads of Rao Bahadur to Narayan Yeshwant Pradhan, Daftardar to the Political Agent of Kolhapur and S. M. Country, to Venkakrao Subrao Koppikar, Assistant to the Commissioner of Southern Division, Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, L. M. & S.; to Khan Saheb Shaikh Mustaffa Shaikh Selar, Head-quarters Sub-Inspector of Satara District, Khan Saheb Mahamur Khan Ismailkhan Mukadum of Mahad, District Kolaba, Khan Saheb Saiyid Mainuddin Saiyid Hussain, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Urdu Schools, Bombay, Rao Saheb Sakharam Subbarao Salvi, second grade Inspector of Police in the Kolaba District, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Navalkar, Accountant, third grade, Public Works Department, Rao Sahib Adveppa Chanvirappa Angadi, Rao Saheb Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpukar, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum for Managed Estates, Rao Saheb Shivlingrav Jagdevrav Deshmukh, landholder of Almel in Sindgi Taluka of Bijapur and Rao Saheb Anandrav Waman Shete, Personal Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, conferring on them the titles of Rao Bahadur, Khan Saheb, Rao Saheb respectively.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

In making the several presentations of honours at this evening's Levee, H. E. the Governor thus addressed the several receipients:—

"Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, in the name of the King and Emperor of India and by His Majesty's command I hereby present to you the letters patent of Baronetcy to which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to raise you. It is a great pleasure to me to make this presentation which your long and honourable career has well deserved. Alike as public benefactor on a large scale, as captain of Indian industry and as a fine example of the best qualities of citizen, you have made a deep mark on your community and on Bombay. I wish you many years to enjoy the distinguished honour which His Majesty the King-Emperor has conferred upon you. I trust that the long line of your descendants will follow in your footsteps and make memorable the first Mahomedan Baronetcy in India.

"The Chief of Kagal, in the name of the King and Emperor of India and by His Majesty's command I hereby present to you the honourable insigna of the Order of the Star of India of which Most Exalted Order His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Companion. You have done very valuable work in promoting industries in the State of Kolhapur and in assisting His Highness the Maharaja in carrying out his great and beneficent scheme for giving irrigation to his subjects. I am very glad that your services have been recognized and I cordially wish you long life to bear the distinction which His Majesty the King-Emperor has conferred upon you and to continue your career of public usefulness of which you have a right to feel proud.

"Mr. Guider, in the name of the King and Emperor of India and by His Majesty's command I hereby present to you the honourable insignia of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire of which Most Eminent Order His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Companion. I am very glad to make this presentation and to testify on behalf of the Government to the value of your services. The task of detecting crime is one that involves many difficulties and requires great patience, cool judgment and unflagging energy. These qualities you have shown and the cause of law and order in this Presidency owe much to your zeal and ability. I am sure that the honour which you will henceforth wear will be encouragement to you and others in carrying out duties which must often be unpleasant, but which are essential to public security and peaceful progress.

"Gentlemen, in various capacities you have all rendered notable services to Government and to the people of the Presidency and have well merited honours which I have great pleasure in conferring. Some of you will soon be ending your active career, others have, I trust, some years of activity before them. You will all, I am sure, look back with keen satisfaction on your good and honourable work which the Government warmly appreciate and delight in thus rewarding. I cordially thank you and I wish you true happiness which comes only from the sense of duty faithfully performed."

RAJA OF LANDURA CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 27.

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad has passed the following order in a case against the Raja of Landura. In this case one Raja Bahadur charged Raja Balwant Singh and Jyoti Sarup, his general attorney, with cheating, in that they obtained possession, by misrepresentation and undertakings which they did not intend to fulfil, of the three promissory notes for Rs. 4,500, Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 6,725 executed by the Raja in favour of the Raja Bahadur. The only evidence recorded so far is that of the complainant who has been somewhat exhaustively cross-examined. The complainant now files an application stating that he does not wish to proceed with the case. In discharging Raja Balwant Singh and Jyoti Sarup, the Magistrate remarked, "I may remark that I do so on the merits of the evidence before me and not on the application for withdrawal."

BISHOP OF MADRAS' HEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

The Bishop of Madras passed a bad night and is not quite so well to-day. A consultation of medical men takes place this evening. Anxiety is being caused regarding his Lordship's health.

MURDER OF MR. ASHE.

Assassin's Companion Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, JUNE 27.

Shankarakrishna Iyer of Kodainallur, ten miles north of Tenkasi, who has been arrested by the police, was, this evening, identified by Arokiaswamy and Mariadass, the two sons of the station-master of Maniyachi, as the man who was in the company of Mr. Ashe's assassin and was seen running away from Maniyachi Railway Station.

LATER.

The accomplice Shankarakrishno Iyer is a relative of Vanchi Iyer, the assassin. He has been implicated by the correspondence found during the searches in several houses in Shencottah which show that he is mixed up in the conspiracy. The revolver is No. 250 Browning pistol, but there is absolutely nothing so far to show where it came from. The identification of several persons now in custody is going on and it is being conducted strictly in accordance with the rules in the presence of the Magistrate, the process takes fairly a long time.

Mr. Chakko, Barrister-at-Law, arrived here from Madras yesterday, but was in a position to give very little information. He had travelled up to Maniyachi the evening previous, but was waiting for the Boat Mail from Tuticorin when the murder took place. On hearing of it he was one of the first to come up to Mr. Ashe's carriage to render assistance.

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

Alagapa Pillay, who was arrested at Shencottah, was brought here yesterday. Some correspondence had been seized in his house previously, but he himself had absconded. He was traced by the British police in the village of Vadagarai near Panbuli, just outside Travancore. He was reported to be in the house of the village Munshi, but the latter said that he had left the place four days before. The police of Shencottah then made a thorough search of the village and the man was eventually found hiding on the top of a mango tree. It is believed that some further correspondence implicating him has been seized in Vadagarai.

THE MYMENSINGH OUTRAGE.

No Trace of the Assassins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

Referring to the recent Mymensingh outrage a Dacca correspondent says that the victim, Sub-Inspector Raj Kumar Roy, was an inhabitant of Vikrampur, Dacca District. He has behind him an absolutely unblemished record of office work and was to become an Inspector of Police the next morning. The place of the occurrence was the Jubilee ghat near the Thana and five or six minutes' walk from the railway station. The strand runs east and west, on the north of it is the river Brahamaputra which is full now, on the southern side the street is lined with houses and there are also some hotels. A little to the west of the ghat there is a crossing of three streets, one leading to the station. It is suggested that the assassins must have made good their escape on boats kept ready for the purpose, Some assert that they may have utilized the railway. The place was very badly lit and the assassins took advantage of this.

The deceased was a highly popular man at Mymensingh and this leads people to think that this was due to an act of mistaken identity. The deceased greatly helped the Magistrate, Mr. Blackwood, in restoring peace to the District. It is altogether inconceivable that such a thing could have taken place at Mymensingh while Mr. Blackwood was still there.

KARACHI SHIPPING.

No Accommodation at the Wharves.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 27.

The shipping work at Keamari is in full swing. There are several steamers at the wharf discharging and taking in cargo, and as there is no more accommodation at the wharves, two steamers are lying in the stream awaiting an opportunity to secure berths at the wharf. Several more vessels are expected. The Port Trust and the Railway are affording every facility to bridge over the congested state of things. The Keamari yard is full of bags of grain awaiting shipment.

The steamer "Saint Dunstan," which sustained some damage while leaving the port and had to put back for safety of herself and cargo, left this morning after repairing the damage which necessitated the discharge of a portion of her cargo.

CHOLERA AT CALCUTTA HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

There have recently been some cases of cholera among the patients at the Campbell Hospital, Calcutta. One of the nursing staff has had an attack.

LATER.

With regard to the cases of cholera at the Campbell Hospital, Major Newman, interviewed, said that there had been several cases among the patients, but no more than was usual at this time of the year. One of the nurses developed cholera and had recovered, but had a sudden seizure and died from cardiac failure.

SAVARKAR REMOVED TO THE ANDAMANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

Savarkar, who was sentenced to transportation for life on various counts for complicity in the Nasik Conspiracy Case, was brought down here this morning from Bombay, and taken on board s. s. "Maharaja," which sails for the Andamans this afternoon. The prisoner looks in excellent health.

THEFT ON CORONATION DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 27.

A vernacular paper of Sukkur reports that, while the Coronation Day of the King-Emperor was being celebrated at Khairpur on Thursday last, in a befitting manner, the gold accountrements of a horse, belonging to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur and other ornaments of the aggregate value of nearly one lakh of rupees were stolen that day.

THE TOLLYGUNJ NOTE FORGERY CASE.

Accused Annoda's History.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The charges of forging currency notes at the Tollygunj House of Mystery against Annoda Mohan Roy, and four others were resumed to-day at the Ekbalpur Thana, Alipore. The Public Prosecutor said that Annoda, the principal accused, was the son of a highly respected High Court Vakil. He has had good education and was Master of Arts of the Calcutta University and had taken his degree in Chemistry. On the death of his father, Annoda inherited two lakhs of rupees and an annual income of fifty thousand rupees. He took to speculation and by the end of 1909 was hopelessly involved, being indeed on the verge of ruin. In February 1910, he sold some valuable property, but had inserted in the deed of sale a stipulation that he was to get back half of the property if he could pay back Rs. 65,000 in a year. He failed to do so and approached the buyer at the end of the period to extend the time to another year. The latter agreed to do on condition that the accused paid Rs. 85,000 instead of Rs. 65,000. The Public Prosecutor said he mentioned this to show the accused's motive. In August 1909, the accused changed ten-rupees notes at the Currency Office for a hundred-rupee note, giving a false name and since than he had been watched by the police. He bought a house at Mollah Hat Road and built a new wing which could be made entirely inaccessible to the other parts of the house, with secret chambers under the door. The furniture too was peculiar, the almirahs being equipped with secret drawers and chambers with panels which slid back when hidden springs were touched. He would show that Annoda learnt the part of photography and began making forged notes by photo process. The Public Prosecutor exhibited negatives of thousand and hundred-rupees notes and also bundles of notes for one thousand rupees which he said accused had forged. One of these notes, he said, was evidently the final attempt of the accused and was better than the original. The case was adjourned.

HOW THE FRENCH ENTERED FEZ.

A Picturesque Scene.

Of the many picturesque and inspiring scenes that it has been my good fortune to witness, writes the "Times" correspondent, the arrival of the advance guard of the French Relief Column on the great plain of Fez must rank high. The last camp on the march to the relief of Mulai Hafid's capital had been broken up in the dark, and the head of the army, therefore, debouched from the green hills quite early in the morning. Algerian Spahis formed the advance guard, and in their scarlet jackets made in the strengthening sunlight a splash of colour that rivalled the gorgeous poppies scattered over the plain. It was a golden summer morning which was rapidly dispersing the night mists that held the horizon of the great plain and veiled all but the tops of the distant mountains. There was something deeper, however, than the beauty of the scene that moved the great concourse of men who for days had been toiling along the sorry tracks that pass for roads. There was the thought that country men and women and children were face to face with dangers of which men hate to think, and can hardly bring themselves to speak. There was the uncertainty of what the next few hours were to prove an uncertainty made poignant by the despairing note that had been written into the last messages received from Fez.

THE SIEGE RAISED.

Seeing that it was now certain that the rebels had raised the investment, I rode forward with an officer and two of my French colleagues in front of the advance guard. Ten kilometres from Fez we met a troop of the Sultan's cavalry. There was nothing very dramatic about this first contact. A few of the khaki-clad Arab troopers showed enthusiasm and insisted upon shaking hands. The native officers, however, accepted the situation with true Oriental reserve, and we all sat round in a circle on the ground and exchanged the courtesies that should pass between deliverers and delivered. Those responsible for the news that had filtered through from the invested town had not differed from the besieged of history. They had made the worst of their bad case. We found that Fez was not at its last gasp. There was ammunition, food, and spirit enough. Its critical time had been when Colonel Bremond had been surrounded in the Sherarda country. Although there was food in Fez, yet the prices had so risen that the very poor and the very desperate in the town were sorely feeling the pinch. Any slight incident would have found them ripe for rebellion.

FIRST VIEW OF FEZ.

About five miles from the town you top a rise that gives you the first view of Fez. You see a base line of serried walls topped by the minarets of a dozen mosques, and the green roofs of the palaces scintillating in the bright sun. As you come closer you find that the town is skirted with gardens and that a delightful river pours down full upon it, while an occasional palm tree shows above the walls. These palm trees are so occasional as to be features. We had not proceeded far towards the city when another group of the Sultan's cavalry dashed down upon us. This was headed by a French Consular Agent, whom it was hard to distinguish from a Moor. Our little party had now been discerned from the city walls, and messenger after messanger came galloping down upon us to inquire our station and then turn back again at a furious pace to carry the good tidings to Mulai Hafid and to reap the rich reward in golden napoleons which the relieved Monarch scattered broadcast.

The next group from the garrison brought the redoubtable Colonel Mangin himself. Bearded and bronzed, he gave us welcome, and then passed on to meet his superior officer with the army that was not yet in sight. Thus we came to Fez. Outside the many and curious walls that furnish the most curious trace of any fortress town in the world we found the field works of the camp of the Sultan's army. It was an elementary piece of military engineering and was a sufficient indication of the intensity and character of the exchange of rifle shot that passes for fighting in this country.

We were conducted at once to the Palace enclosure, where the Sultan, in high spirits, was waiting to welcome us. Not considering myself a party to the Sultan's relations with France, I did not wait for the Sultan's hospitality, but went off straightway to the British Consulate. Here I found from Mr. MacLeod that the entire British colony was well. His estimate of the situation in Fez was much as we had learned from the first members of the garrison that we had met. The danger had been greatest from within, of course in combination with the pressure from without.

THE ENTRY OF THE TROOPS.

In the early afternoon the French army arrived before the gates of Fez. It had come three days before the inhabitants of the city had expected it, and it was of quite different composition than had been publicly advertised. As soon, however, as the Sultan had heard that the relief force was arriving, he had instructed the public criers to parade the streets and order the shops to be opened and decorated as on a public holiday. The news had spread through the city like wildfire, and the townspeople poured out upon the great plain outside in their thousands to witness the arrival of the relief force. A foreign Army of Occupation, of which no fewer than 1,500 were Christians, was indeed, a thunderbolt to the people of Fez. There was no acclamation, there were no signs of that ecstasy which one would expect in a relieved garrison. There was, however, a kind of stupefied amazement at the strange sight they were now called upon to witness. The only acclamation came from the ranks of the black-coated Jews, who in a half-awed fashion gave some evidence of the satisfaction which the occupation gave them.

HAINES ROAD PORTUGUESE CEMETERY.

Proposed Mortuary Chapel.

The following correspondence will come up for consideration at to-day's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee:—

Letter from the Commissioner, No. 6630, dated the 17th June, 1911:—

"I have the honour to state that the cemetery at Haines Road provided for the Roman Catholics, under the Portuguese Jurisdiction is now, and has been for some months ready, the ground being levelled and the enclosing wall completed. The community have, however, delayed to take advantage of it on account of the absence of a mortuary chapel. I forward copies of my No. 3906 of 22nd May 1911, to the Bishop of Damaun, and of the latter's reply.

"The Bishop is incorrect in saying that the Act makes it incumbent on the Municipality to provide a cemetery ready for use. Under Section 436 a "fit and convenient place" has to be provided. This cannot be said to necessitate the provision by the Municipality of such buildings as are required for the performance of religious ceremonies connected with the interment. The Bishop is further in error in saying that the Municipality recognised their obligation under the Act of 1872 to erect a mortuary. It was stated as clearly as possible in paras. 3 and 7 of the Commissioner's No. 1030 of 20th February 1874, to the Vicar-General that the Municipality was under no such obligation. A grant of Rs. 2,000 towards the erection of a mortuary chapel was then made by the Corporation, but solely on the ground that similar grants had been made to other Christian communities. But the circumstances differed from those at present. The communities were being obliged to give up for the first time the use of old-established burial-grounds and to resort to distant grounds provided by the Municipality. At present the Municipality have provided a more convenient ground in place of one which is altogether over-crowded. No similar grant has been made for many years to any other community.

"The community is, however, a poor one, and as the ceremony has apparently to take place in some consecrated building, there is a certainty of the corpses being taken to the churches prior to interment, in the absence of a mortuary chapel. On these grounds, and in view of the financial assistance which the Corporation gives in the way of cremation and burial at nominal rates to the poor of other communities, I do not think that there would be any objection to the Municipality sanctioning Rs. 2,000 from surplus cash balances for the erection of a mortuary chapel, it being understood that this contribution is entirely voluntary, and is not rendered obligatory by the Act.

"Ground can be provided in the neighbourhood for grave diggers' huts, and there is no objection to the Municipality putting them up, on condition that they remain the sole property of the Municipality.

"The existing graveyard is over-crowded to a dangerous extent, and graves have to be used and re-used at intervals so short as to be insanitary. Complaints have been made in the local Goanese papers and though exaggerated, they undoubtedly contain a good deal of truth. The Health Officer considers that the whole cemetery should be closed for eight years, with the exception of certain family graves in which interments could be allowed with the Health Officer's permission. I have the honour, therefore, to suggest under Section 438 that the Governor-in-Council should be requested to direct the Dharavi burial-ground to be closed."

Letter from the Commissioner No. 3906, dated the 20th May 1911, to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Damaun.

"With reference to your letters of the 5th and 13th September 1907, addressed to the Executive Health Officer, I have the honour to request that you will arrange to take into your charge and to bring into use as soon as possible the new cemetery at Haines Road prepared for the Portuguese community. The cemetery is now completely ready for use so far as the Municipal work of filling in and of erecting an enclosing wall is concerned.

"With reference to the condition to which you took objection, I have the honour to inform you that the Municipality will not require any reversion of the land provided that there is a stipulation that it is never to be used for any other purpose than that of a graveyard without the consent of the Municipality.

"With reference to the wish expressed by you that the Municipality should erect a mortuary, I regret that this is impossible. The Municipal duty is fulfilled when the ground itself is prepared. It is not possible for the Municipality to erect at the public expense any building which will be used for religious purposes by one community only.

"I have the honour also to bring to your notice a complaint that has appeared in the local Portuguese Press, regarding the insanitary and unbecoming state of the Matunga burial-ground. There is no doubt that the ground is much over-crowded and should be closed for some years. This makes it all the more necessary that the ground at Haines Road should be brought into use as soon as possible."

Letter from the Right Reverend the Bishop of Damaun to the Commissioner.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3906 of the 22nd instant and to express the best thanks of myself and the Portuguese community to you and the Corporation for expediting the work of preparing the ground for the new cemetery at Haines Road.

"It is to us a matter of sincere satisfaction that the cemetery is at last ready for use so far as the Municipal work of filling in and of erecting an enclosing wall is concerned.

"I note that the Municipality will not require any reversion of the land, of course, on the stipulation that it is not to be used for any other purpose than that of a graveyard without the consent of the Municipality.

"I perceive that the Municipality fully recognize its duty to provide places for interment and for this reason I do not understand what the fee of a rupee per year is intended for. However, I make no objection, provided I am not to be understood to be in any way admitting that the Municipality has not a duty towards the different communities in Bombay to provide places for interment.

"As regards the erection of the mortuary chapel, I regret that it is impossible for me to erect one myself as I have no funds wherewith to do so, and until the mortuary chapel is erected it would be impossible for me to bring the new cemetery into use.

"I regret I cannot agree with you that the Municipal duty is fulfilled when the ground itself is prepared. Under the Municipal Act it is incumbent on the Municipality to provide cemetery ready for use. In the case of a Christian burial-ground a mortuary chapel is absolutely necessary and it cannot be said that the cemetery is ready for use unless such a mortuary chapel is erected. The Municipal obligation in the matter is at present the same as it was under the Act of 1872, but under that Act the Municipality recognized the obligation of erecting mortuaries. Accordingly, a mortuary was erected at the expense of the Municipality in the case of certain communities. But in the case of the Dharevi Cemetery the Portuguese community experienced the same difficulty as I am experiencing at present. Eventually, however, in 1874-5 the Commissioner, with the sanction of the then Town Council, offered Rs. 2,000 for erecting a mortuary chapel, realizing that it would be unfair to subject the Portuguese community to a differential treatment. Accordingly, a mortuary chapel was erected, the expense being defrayed from a grant of Rs. 2,000 made by the Municipality in 1874-5. Under the circumstances it appears to me that it is obviously the duty of the Municipality to provide a mortuary chapel at the Haines Road Cemetery in closing the Dharavi Cemetery. Such a mortuary is indispensable in the case of a Roman Catholic Cemetery. Moreover, it must be remembered that burials in churches and adjoining graveyards are prohibited. Such burials are now possible and permissible only in the cemeteries provided by the Municipality. This transfer renders mortuary chapels necessary for the performance of religious rights. It has considerably increased the expenses incurred at funerals. However, I do not intend to revive the claims put forth in 1874-5 on account of such transfer. But I cannot abandon the claim for the erection of a mortuary chapel at Municipal expense which was once recognized as stated above. I feel that my poor community is not treated with the same liberality as other communities were treated in the past. I have, therefore, once again to request you to be so good as to erect a mortuary or to move the Corporation to provide us a grant of Rs. 2,000 for the necessary purposes.

"I beg further to point out to you that some structure must be erected for the residence of the grave-diggers and their families. The grave-diggers will number from six to seven. This structure must be erected outside the cemetery itself on Municipal ground so that there can be no difficulty in getting the grave-diggers whenever their services are required. I may add that I am extremely anxious to take charge of the new cemetery. I have for the last several years been pressing you and the Corporation to proceed with the work as no doubt Matunga Cemetery is overcrowded.

"I may, however, here mention that the complaint that has appeared in some of the local Portuguese papers regarding the insanitary and unbecoming state of the Matunga burial-ground is absolutely an exaggerated complaint and is evidently intended to annoy both myself and the priests belonging to the different churches in my jurisdiction."

H. M. S. "INVINCIBLE"

Statement by Lord C. Beresford.

Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., made the following statement to a representative of the "Times" on June 2, with reference to the questions which he had asked in the House of Commons on the day before as to the conditions of the cruiser "Invincible," and the answers made by Dr. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty :—

The "Invincible" has been unfit for service from the day she was first commissioned in March 1909. Nobody would be so unfair as to attack the Government, or to blame them at all, for a mistake in so extraordinarily complicate and delicate a construction as a modern battleship. The point is that the Government are misleading the public in the matter. They say all is well with the ship, when it is common knowledge in the streets of Portsmouth, that all is wrong with the ship. If anything is found defective in a first-class battleship the Government should take the public into their confidence, and announce at the same time that steps are being taken to remedy the fault. That is most essential in so grave a matter of national defence upon which our very existence depends. Remember that a ship like the "Invincible" represents an Army Corps in military strength.

Some time after the "Invincible" was commissioned, it was stated that she could fire her heavy guns, and had fired them. The guns are worked by electricity, and the truth is that every time they are fired the electrical appliances go wrong. The "Invincible" has been used as an experimental ship in regard to the working of guns by electricity. It was a fatal mistake for the Government to have employed a first-class fighting ship experimentally for any purpose. Old ships could just as well have been used for the experiment. Electricity has proved a success in the working of guns on war vessels. I believed the Japanese use it, and I have myself seen it used in the United States Navy. The difficulty in working the guns on the "Invincible" by electricity may have arisen from the straining of the ship—she being too light in construction for her enormous length and weight—or from the turrets not being really perpendicular, or from the roller-plates having given way.

When I put a question to the First Lord of the Admiralty on the subject of the guns in March 1910, a year after the "Invincible" was commissioned—he admitted that she had not fired her heavy guns from March 1909—that was her first trial—until the day before I put my question in the House of Commons. Mr. McKenna went to say that if the "Invincible" had been required to go into action while the modifications were taking place she would have had four other twelve-inch guns efficient. If they were efficient why had they not been fired during the twelve months? Quite recently the Director of Naval Construction went down to superintend the ship. Several gangs of shipwrights were sent on board, and many of them are working there now. If the men are not employed on strengthening the bottom of the ship, what are they there for? All this, as I have said, is well known at Portsmouth, but the Government will not admit it. They are thus showing their customary want of candour—indeed I might say misrepresentation—in answering questions relating to the Navy.

What the Government should have done at the very first, in 1909, when the defects in the electrical appliances for working the guns were discovered, was to have paid off the ship and put her in the dockyard to be thoroughly overhauled. It will have to come to that. What will happen is that the Government will doctor her up, and make her a sort of jury-rigged vessel for the Coronation Review, and then give her over to the dockyard hands.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO CITY.

General Madero's Entry into the Capital.

A few hours before General Madero entered Mexico City in triumph on June 7, a violent earthquake occurred. It wrecked several buildings, including the barracks, and 70, or according to another account, 180 soldiers were killed. For the time, panic prevailed among the population, and the superstitious were inclined to regard the disaster as a judgment of God for the expulsion of ex-President Diaz. But when General Madero appeared all doubtings disappeared and the leader of the revolution received an extraordinary welcome from tens of thousands who lined the gaily decorated streets. General Madero drove from the station to the Palace and thence to his father's home. As he passed along, the spectators fell in behind his carriage and formed a great procession, which cheered as it marched along. The demonstration is described as the greatest which the capital has known for a generation. There is, however, some fear of disorders to-night, when the city will be illuminated.

An earthquake caused great damage here at 1 o'clock this morning. Several buildings were completely wrecked, including the artillery quarters. The dead and wounded are estimated at between 50 and 60.

The oscillations moved from north to south and opened fissures in the streets. The adobe houses crumbled under the strain, and the dead within their ruins cannot yet be numbered.

The shock was most severe in the western section of the city, though the buildings in the central district rocked and several warehouses in the Central Railway station collapsed. The National Palace had one of its walls cracked, and the keystone of an arch was displaced. The ancient church of Santo Domingo is damaged.

According to a telegram from Mexico City to the "Evening [illegible]," the oscillations began at 6-35 in the morning and lasted six minutes. Up to 8 o'clock the next morning, 11 bodies had been removed [illegible] Artillery barracks, and more than 30 injured soldiers are now in hospital. From no other spot, however, are such a large number reported killed. Many children in the residential quarter were killed. In the Belem Prison the shock wrecked the jury-room, and walls and partitions in other parts of the building were shattered, many prisoners being injured.

There was one strange feature of the earthquake. The walls of dwelling houses fell outwards instead of inwards, leaving the rooms within looking like pigeon holes. The occupants awoke badly frightened but uninjured. The power plants ceased to work, and the city was plunged into total darkness. Many who rushed in terror into the streets were unable to flee, and fell into fissures in the pavements caused by the tremor and received serious injuries. The city was crowded with visitors who had come in from the surrounding country to participate in the welcome to General Madero, and the crowds of peons and small ranchers who spent the night for the most part in the streets and parks, were awakened by the heaving ground and falling buildings. There was some panic, but as the day approached the people grew more calm and at 7 o'clock crowds were going to the railway station to greet General Madero.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AMUNDSEN POLAR EXPEDITION.

Narrative by the Explorer.

The "Times" publishes from Captain Amundsen, the first account of his expedition to the South Pole. It will be remembered that on February 4, when Captain Scott's ship, the "Terra Nova," was surveying the Great Ice Barrier, it discovered the "Fram," the vessel of the Amundsen expedition, going into winter quarters in the Bay of Whales. The news of Captain Amundsen's presence there provoked considerable comment. The action of the Norwegian explorer was defended by Dr. Nansen.

A joyful "Yes !" was my comrades' answer to my question whether they would go south with me, even if it were to the Pole. It was on a dark hot evening, in Funchal Roanstead that I laid before them my plan for extending the progamme of our expedition. I had never for an instant doubted that they would want to go with me; nevertheless the unanimous "Yes !" made me happy.

The goal of our voyage was the bay that indents the great Antarctic ice-barrier in longitude 164deg. W. and latitude 78deg. 30min. S. It was a long voyage that we had before us—16,000 nautical miles from home—and it was decided to make no stop on the way, for the time was short and it was necessary to make the most of it. We should have to reach the Barrier by the middle of January, if we were to get our work done. With the "Fram" as a steam vessel this voyage would hardly have been capable of accomplishment, even if we had a fairly large deck cargo of coal; but now, with our economical motor capable engineers, and abundance of petroleum, it might under favourable circumstances be done. A question that seemed more difficult to solve was that of the supply of fresh water. Besides 19 men, there were 100 Eskimo dogs on board, and they would probably require a considerable quantity of water through the tropics. With our tanks full and the long-boat half full of water we set out, hoping to be able to refill in the region of calms, which is renowned for its frequent deluges of rain. We saw nothing of the deluges of rain, but we did succeed further southwards in catching a few drops from time to time by careful management in other ways. We at last surmounted this serious obstacle, and both men and dogs passed through the tropics without the slightest ailment.

I must say, however, that a great deal was done for our dogs, and the best proof of the attention they received is that we took 115 well-conditioned dogs ashore at the Barrier. An awning was stretched over the entire vessel and boards were nailed together and laid all over the deck so that the dogs were out of the way of any water that might be lying upon it. I have seen men set a part of their dinner rations aside for their dogs. As puppies made their appearance more care was required; and I have seen my comrades sit in wind and cold, snow and sleet, feeding little orphan puppies—not once only but for days and weeks on our southward voyage. If an animal showed the slightest sign of illness, it was immediately placed under treatment and a certificated veterinary surgeon could not have done better than our men did.

We had no wind to speak of until we got down to the "roaring forties"; possibly that is a good name, but there must be a good deal of wind before the "Fram" finds it "roaring." I am quite sure that her equal is not to be found on the seas. You should see her take a heavy sea when one comes. We went through some parts of the Southern Ocean, where the sea was sometimes pretty rough—probably on account of currents—and where one great wave followed another; but when they reached the vessel and appeared to be coming over her, she just gave herself a little twist, and under went the wave. The "Fram" was built for the ice; but when Colin Archer built his famous masterpiece for the ice, he made at the same time a masterpiece for the water a vessel whose equal in sea-worthiness it would be difficult to find.

THE ICE AT LAST.

On the first day of January the first ice was sighted. That fitted well. Next day a few detached ice-floes began to appear. In the evening of the 2nd, we crossed the Antarctic Circle, and at 10 p.m. there lay the Antarctic drift ice before us! It did not look particularly imposing—a few strips of spring-frozen, newly-broken ice. Nothing of that kind could hinder us, and we stood straight in, in longitude 176deg. W. (about) and latitude 66deg. 30 min. S. It took us four days and nights to get through the belt of pack-ice, and on the evening of the 6th, we emerged into open sea—Rose Sea—in latitude 70deg. S. and longitude 180deg. W. It was more like the North Sea on a fine summer day than anything else. With the exception of two small bergs we did not see a sign of ice from the time we entered it until we sighted the Barrier in about 78deg. S. latitude.

THE GREAT BARRIER.

We sighted the mighty Barrier at 2-30. p.m. on January 11. One would be less than human if one could behold such a sight unmoved. As far as eye can see, from Western to Eastern horizon, this wall of ice rises perpendicularly to a height of 100ft. And yet it is only a very small part of it that one sees. What must the man have thought who first came upon this wall, and for whom all further advance seemed an impossibility? It was one of the world's boldest and cleverest sailors (not to say the cleverest of them all). James Clark Ross, who, after making his way through the ice-pack with his two sailing vessels, the "Erebus" and the "Terror," came, in February, 1842, upon this remarkable ice-wall. Even at that time he observed the great bay, but, of course, did not venture into it with sailing vessels. For years after the Barrier was regarded as a bar to all further advance southwards. It fell to the lot of a Norwegian, Carsten Borchgrevink, in the Southern Cross in 1900, to prove that this was not the case; he succeeded in entering a small bay (which has since disappeared and been merged with the adjoining great bay), and thence getting on to the Barrier. Here he made a short expedition, and found that the Barrier extended southwards in the form of a wide, level plain, reaching as far as the eye could see. This demolished the theory of its unassailable character, and opened the way towards the south. Subsequently an Englishman, Captain Scott, succeeded in landing in MacMurdo Strait, and thence made an expedition southwards. Sir Ernest Shackleton's brilliant expedition in 1908, in which he reached a latitude of 88deg. 23 min., will be known everybody.

The great bay running south-west into the Barrier which I have chosen as the base of an expedition towards the South Pole, has been observed not only by Ross and Borchgrevink, but also by Scott and Shackleton, and thus appears to be a constant formation, something that can be counted upon. Shackleton also thought he saw a ridge of hills at the head of this bay, which would indicate land. After reading these various accounts and thinking the matter over, I came to the conclusion that this bay, which has been proved to have had the same situation for a period of 60 years, could not be a chance formation in the Barrier caused by the breaking-off of icebergs, but must have been produced by underlying land of rising ground. If not, the Barrier would have continued its course unchecked, and no bay would have been formed.

The day after we sighted the Barrier, we reached this bay, still in the same situation—about longitude 164deg. W. It was so full, however, of recently broken-up bay ice that there was no question of getting in. We, therefore, took a little run eastwards along the edge of the Barrier to await events. The next morning (January 13) we returned, and then found that so much of the ice had floated out that there was an opportunity for us to get in. My belief as to the origin of the bay was strengthened as we got further south; the formations stood out more clearly and sharply, and at the southern end we could distinctly make out hills and valleys. It was certain that underlying land or shoals here arrested the course of the mighty glacier, and forced it out to either side. There would be no perilous wintering on a floating barrier. The ground was safe enough. On the following day (January 14) we found a landing place well suited for our enterprise. The long 16,000 miles' voyage was safely accomplished, and we were only one day out in our calculation. We had arrived a day too early.

THE BUILDING OF "FRAMHEIM."

After having safely moored the vessel to the ice, we set off to find a suitable place for wintering. This did not take long. About 2 1-2 kilometres from the ship, at the foot of a ridge, well protected from the south-east winds, we found an ideal place; and on Monday, (January 16), we began to unload our cargo. Two men at once set about the erection of the house, while the rest of the land party continued to bring up the building materials and provisions. With our 116 dogs, we had draught-power enough, but it was often slow work getting the heavily laden sledges up to the site which lies at a height of 15ft. But our dogs know how to draw. It is a pleasure to work with them. They are all picked animals from Greenland.

It is three weeks since we began the building of our station and now everything is ready. The desolate icy landscape has undergone a great change. The silence is broken. Where formerly only a solitary penguin or the track of a seal crossed the height, there now lies a whole little village. Our solidly-built little house stands safe and secure, sunk 4ft. down in snow as hard as rock, and supported by backstays on all sides. We have given it the name of "Framheim." Its longitude is about 164deg. W., its latitude 78 deg. 40min. S., so that it is probably the most southerly human habitation. Round it are set up 15 tents large enough to accommodate 16 men each, for the use of the dogs and as store-house for our provisions, coal, wood, clothing, etc. The principal food depot is about a kilometre from the station, and contains provisions sufficient for two years. Since we came here we have lived almost entirely on seal-meat, and would not exchange seal steak for any dish in the world. There are great numbers of seals here, and we shall soon have preserved enough both for ourselves and all our dogs for the winter.

In a few days the "Fram" will be ready to leave us. She goes north with greetings and messages, and we shall begin our journey towards the south. It is my intention to lay down a main depot in 80deg. latitude, and a smaller one as far south as possible; and I hope that, with the excellent means at our disposal, we shall get to 83deg. with the smaller depot as early as the autumn, before the dark season sets in.

I can say nothing more with regard to our future prospects. We shall do what we can.

THE KING AT ALDERSHOT.

Unceremonial Rides Through the Camp.

The King left Buckingham Palace, on June 5, for Aldershot, travelling by motor car. His Majesty arrived soon after one o'clock, and was met on the camp boundary by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. Inside the grounds of the royal pavilion a guard of honour furnished by the 1st Batt., Norfolk Regt., was drawn up, and as the King alighted they presented arms and the King's colour was dipped, the band playing "God Save the King." His Majesty inspected the guard and then re-entered the car and was driven up the woodland road to the pavilion. His Majesty was wearing blue undress Staff uniform, and looked in excellent health.

After luncheon at the pavilion his Majesty mounted a charger, and attended by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and his suite, enjoyed a twelve-mile ride round Aldershot, during which he passed through nearly all the barracks of South Camp and past the Cambridge Hospital and Supply Stores, out to Ash Ranges, where some 1,500 London Territorials were engaged in musketry and artillery practice. The units so engaged were drawn principally from the 1st London Division and the Home Counties Division. On arrival at No. 4 Range, his Majesty found the 1st City of London Field Artillery Brigade drawn up in line, looking very fit and workmanlike in their khaki kits, and turned out with a full equipment of three four-gun batteries of modern quick-firers lent them by their Regular comrades of the Twenty-Sixth Brigade, Royal Field Art., with whom they have been quartered during the holidays. Col. J. Stollery, the commandant, had every reason to be proud of his brigade, and they did him credit. The King made a very close inspection of the batteries, riding round each, and then took up a position at the side of the roadway and watched the batteries file past him on their way back to barracks. As Col. Stollery, after passing the King, turned his horse to ride to where the King was, the animal stumbled into a ditch, and before it could get clear the leading gun struck it, and Col. Stollery was pitched off. His Majesty was greatly concerned for him, and sent to ascertain if he were hurt. Col. Stollery, happily, was only shaken.

A visit to all the ranges was made, his Majesty being particularly interested in the work of the machine gun detachments of the 5th East Surrey, 9th Middlesex, and 7th Middlesex, who were engaged in firing their courses. He made a number of inquiries concerning the manner in which the men were selected for the work, and their average ability. He watched the guns working on the almost invisible targets of narrow khaki representing infantry in column at 1,000 yards, and was pleased to learn that the average efficiency was excellent. The infantry of the First City of London Brigade and Home Counties Division were seen firing their annual courses of musketry and the system of training was explained. The figure targets in use greatly interested his Majesty, who noticed that the only bull's eye targets in use were those arranged for the elementary course of instruction for recruits, a party of whom were seen firing on the short range. These the King watched for quite a long time.

On leaving the range the royal motor cars were met at North Camp but the King declined to return to Aldershot by car, preferring to ride back on his horse.

The King spent another day on June 6, informally inspecting, or, rather, seeing as an interested spectator, the troops at Aldershot engaged in their daily work according to their normal duties. At half-past nine o'clock, he left the royal pavilion on horseback, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught. Both were in undress uniform. A large group of officers were in attendance, among whom were General Sir W. Nicholson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Smith-Dorrien General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at Aldershot, His Majesty rode out to the Long Valley, and from the neighbouring hills, which give a view of that broad, sandy gorge watched various operations in which cavalry, artillery and infantry were engaged.

The King returned to the royal pavilion about noon. It was another sweltering day. In the intense heat the customary humming movement and bustle of the miles of barracks and parade grounds which constitute the camp were stilled. His Majesty rested in the afternoon, enjoying in the beautiful grounds of lawn and coppice surrounding the royal pavilion all the scents and sound and colours of a perfect summer day.

The evening turned so pleasantly cool that the King again road out after five o'clock and saw other sections of the camp. His visits were everywhere unexpected, and being without ceremony of any kind caused no interruption in the routine of military life. On his way back to the royal pavilion, the King called at Mr. Cody's quarters on Laffan's Plain and saw some short, low aeroplane flights.

During the visit to the artillery camp, Mr. William Haswell, a Volunteer artilleryman, who served in the Cheshire battery in 1859, was introduced to his Majesty, who shook hands with him and displayed great interest on learning of his service. After the aeroplane flight his Majesty, complimented Mr. Cody on his success and expressed the desire to see him fly again. The King returned to the royal pavilion just before eight o'clock.

THE KING'S THANKS.

The Command Orders, of June 6, contain the following paragraph :—

"His Majesty the King has been graciously, pleased to send the following reply to the message from the Aldershot Command, offering the congratulation of all ranks on his birthday :—'To General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Aldershot. Please convey my sincere thanks to all ranks of the Aldershot Command for their kind congratulations.—George, R. and I.'"

On June 7, the King witnessed field operations at Blackdown, and inspected the 12th Howitzer Brigade at Deepcut and the Artillery at Ewshott.

FIRE IN MINTO PLUMBING CO.'S PREMISES.

Proprietor Arrested.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, June 27.

In connection with the recent fire at the premises of the Minto Plumbing Company in Phayre Street, the proprietor was to-day arrested by the Police on a charge of having committed the rash and negligent act in failing sufficiently to guard against any probable danger to human life from fire and combustible matter.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Ry. Institute.

Tuesday evening's match, held on the Cooperage ground, Bombay, in the Harwood League, was between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Byculla Railway Institute. A threatening shower before the game passed over and a good attendance was present in the enclosure. Play, although disjoined, was interesting throughout, the play of the two goal-keepers being a feature of the game.

The Byculla team made the most of their chances in the preliminary stages of play and succeeded in forcing a corner which, however, they did not convert. Once Lewin found it necessary to clear but this he did safely. At last the Gymkhana forwards got away and gave their opponents' backs an anxious time. Christie put in a ground shot which Smith fisted out and for a time the pressure was relieved. Finlay now attempted a shot from the wing, but the ball rose over the cross-bar. Play was now carried into the Gymkhana half and the Byculla forwards looked dangerous when Lewin saved a difficult close shot from Cusson. The Gymkhana soon took up the attack again and after Smith had saved a hot shot from Kennedy he was again tested by a long dropping shot put in by Sim, which he also disposed of safely. Soon after this, Smith again saved from a shot by Christie and the ball was taken up field by the Railwaymen, Jackson putting in a shot which Sewin cleared. Half-time came with the score:—

Bombay Gymkhana.......................... nil.
Byculla Ry. Institute........................ nil.

On the re-start of play, the Gymkhana were the first team to press dangerously and Christie headed the ball towards the Byculla goal-keeper who saved with difficulty. At this stage, Sim, sustained an injury to his arm and went off the field, the Gymkhana playing a man short. At last the Byculla forwards succeeded in out-stripping their opponents' backs, and Banfield shot along the ground from an angle, beating Lewin, and scoring the first point of the game. The Gymkhana made every effort to equalise, but the Byculla men, inspired by their lead encroached dangerously from time to time. For a time play was uneventful and then Jackson, after a clever individual run, in which he exhibited his dribbling powers, put in a splendid shot which Lewin held and saved. Final efforts were now made by the Gymkhana and Smith had some trouble in clearing a ground shot from Christie. Then Kennedy came up and put in a lightning ground shot which Smith, falling full length, saved brilliantly. An moment later time was called, no further score being registered :—

Byculla Ry. Institute.................. 1 goal
Bombay Gymkhana........................ Nil.

The teams were as follows :—

Bombay Gymkhana; Goal, Lewin; backs, Deane and Willmott; half-backs, Hutcheñce, Barrett and Sim; forwards, Findlay, Christie, Kennedy, Kerr and Remington.

Byculla Railway Institute :—Goal. Smith; backs, Cotterill and Molyneux; half-backs, Major, Gardner and Lobo; forwards, C. Stokes, Banfield, Jackson, Cusson and Dall.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	3	3	0	0	12	1	6
B. G. A.	4	2	1	1	12	7	5
Bombay F. C.	3	2	1	0	7	4	4
Telegraphs	3	2	1	0	4	6	4
Byculla R. Institute	4	2	2	0	4	11	4
Bombay Gymkhana	4	1	2	1	12	7	3
B. V. A.	3	1	2	0	2	12	2
Y. M. C. A.	4	0	4	0	1	8	0

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GAS CO. vs. S. S. "HIMALAYA."

A match was played on the Oval on Sunday between the Bombay Gas Co. and the s. s. "Himalaya," and resulted in a win for the latter by 34 runs. Mr. Cromarty for the Bombay Gas Co. did the hat trick. Scores :—

BOMBAY GAS CO.

1st Innings.

Challice, c and b Elliott	0
Woods, c Hart b Elliott	3
Ramrao S, c Hart, b Kelsey	0
Sadanand, not out	23
Cromarty, l-b-w	0
Lane, b Kelsey	2
Pitale, b Elliott	14
Paisley, b Elliott	1
Kale, b Kelsey	1
Murray, c and b James	1
Sampay, b James	4
Extras	4
Total	53

2nd Innings.

Challice, b Kelsey	6
Woods, c Hart b Kelsey	1
Ramrao S, b Elliott	10
Sadanand, run out	9
Cromarty, l-b-w	5
Lane, b Kelsey	6
Pitale, b Kelsey	24
Paisley, not out	4
Kale, c and b James	2
Murray, b Kelsey	1
Sampay, b Kelsey	0
Extras	8
Total	76

S. S. "HIMALAYA."

Elliott, l-b-w	33
Welland, b Sadanand	5
Jones, c Ramrao b Sadanand	6
Hart, b Pitale	5
James, b Pitale	6
Porter, b Paisley	19
Brooks, b Cromarty	3
Carter, not out	7
Milburn, b Cromarty	0
Kelsey, b Cromarty	0
Daxey, b Cromarty	0
Extras	3
Total	87

FIXTURE.

The following are the Bombay City Police Cricket Club's fixtures:—

July 1—Bombay Gas Co C C	Home
July 2—Telegraph C C	Away
July 8—Cox & Co C C	Home
July 9—"Times of India" C C	Home
July 15—Army & Navy C C	Away
July 16—Lusitanians C C	Away
July 22—New High School C C	Away
July 23—B V A C C	Home
July 30—Bombay Jewish C C	Away
Aug 5—Y M C A C C	Away
Aug 12—B E S & T C C	Away
Aug 20—B V A C C	Away
Aug 26—Army & Navy C C	Home
Sept 2—Bombay Gas Co C C	Away
Sept 3—Lusitanians C C	Home
Sept 16—Cox & Co C C	Away
Sept 17—Bombay Jewish C C	Home
Sept 23—Y M C A C C	Home
Sept 24—Paper Currency Office C C	Home
Oct 1—Commercial Gymkhana C C	Away
Oct 7—"Times of India" C C	Away
Oct 8—B E S & T C C	Home
Oct 14—Paper Currency Office C C	Away
Oct 15—Commercial Gymkhana C C	Home

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

Calcutta Branch Report.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA June, 27.

The annual report of the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund for supplying female medical aid to women, shows an increase in the number of patients treated, especially of purdanashin women, 1,046 more being treated than in the previous year. There was a deficit of nearly Rs. 2,000 rupees on the year's working.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, June 27.

The general pressure conditions in India remain unfavourable for monsoon rainfall, but there are slight indications this morning of a change in this respect in the extreme South. If this change progresses for next few days, it may introduce a fresh burst of the monsoon. The rainfall has decreased along the West Himalayas, but has spread lightly into the South-West Punjab. In Bengal Proper and Western Bengal falls have been nearly general but only local, in Burma and Assam. Practically no rain has fallen elsewhere.

The chief falls are:—Victoria Point, Saugor Island, Kyaukpyu and Akyab, report one inch Cherrapunjee, four; Barisal, three; and Mymensingh, one.

The forecast shows a decrease of rainfall in North-East India, except in Assam and a cessation in the Punjab Plains. No change is predicted elsewhere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	10·85	10·74	11·61	10·80
Tuesday, 27th June	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	10·85	10·74	11·61	10·80
Same date last year	24·55	20·63	19·13	19·55

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, June 27.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·04	9·96	16·42	24·3

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports in the G. I. P. Railway upto the week ending Friday, 16th October 1910 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	1	78	Khervadi	4	0
Raver	0	90	Nasik	4	11
Nimbhora	1	70	Devlali	4	70
Bodwad	3	48	Ghoti	13	28
Varangaon	4	21	Hotgi	0	62
Bhadli	4	25	Mohol	1	75
Jalgaon	3	13	Madha	0	90
Shirsoli	6	42	Barsi Junction	1	43
Mhasawad	4	32	Kem	2	27
Maheji	4	65	Jeur	5	40
Pachora	5	80	Pomalvadi	2	70
Kajgaon	1	54	Diksal	3	45
Rajmane	8	91	Dhond	2	44
Chalisgaon	3	28	Talegaon	9	87
Naydongri	3	50	Lonavla	19	3
Nandgaon	7	33	Neral	12	3
Manmad	4	90	Kasara	19	30
Lasalgaon	3	79			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27th JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th June, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours,

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen; Multan has had 0·30", Sirsa 0·31" and Ambala 0·22". Skies are clear in the north Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi, and either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect in the north and south-west Punjab; night temperature is below normal over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in slight defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at Bhavnagar Para and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·23" of rain and Karwar 0·78". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess in South Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the Punjab and on the west coast of the Peninsula; over the rest of the reporting area weather has been rainless.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula; a few dust or thunder-storms may occur in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and isolated thunder-storms in the Deccan.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (26th)	86·1	76·6	...	0·00
Jask	96·3	79·3	...	0·00
Muskat (26th)	104·3	85·1	...	0·00
Multan	95·3	76·5	0·30	1·55
Rawalpindi	87·9	66·9	...	2·23
Lahore	94·4	77·2	...	2·10
Sirsa	103·3	72·0	0·31	1·95
Ambala	94·5	73·9	0·22	4·18
Delhi	100·0	...	...	3·80
Agra	105·0	86·5	...	0·76
Mainpuri	104·3	85·5	...	2·48
Jhansi	102·5	85·0	...	2·17
Cawnpore	106·3	86·4	...	0·05
Allahabad	103·1	77·0	...	2·53
Jacobabad	104·1	83·8	...	0·00
Karachi	87·5	80·5	...	0·00
Ajmer	95·4	83·7	...	1·61
Jaipur	98·2	80·1	...	4·57
Kotah	101·0	80·1	...	2·41
Bhuj	92·1	77·5	...	1·62
Dwarka	88·3	81·7	...	0·74
Veraval	85·6	80·3	...	2·75
Rajkot	97·6	75·0	...	2·12
Bhavnagar Para	101·6	79·0	...	3·00
Surat	91·1	80·1	...	5·43
Ahmedabad	99·1	78·7	...	4·40
Deesa	97·3	77·4	...	2·74
Neemuch	93·1	76·7	...	5·92
Indore	91·1	74·6	...	4·13
Jubbulpore	92·8	78·8	...	6·00
Saugor	91·6	75·6	...	8·72
Hoshangabad	93·1	76·9	...	3·93
Khandwa	98·2	78·1	...	2·03
Akola	97·7	72·6	...	4·25
Amraoti	96·3	77·8	...	6·07
Nagpur	95·1	76·8	...	15·55
Chanda	97·5	75·0	...	9·68
Raipur	100·7	76·1	...	15·35
Bombay	88·9	80·4	0·02	10·85
Ratnagiri	86·3	79·9	...	19·98
Mormugao	84·5	78·7	0·23	24·79
Karwar	85·3	78·0	0·78	18·89
Malegaon	93·4	73·6	0·01	3·38
Ahmednagar	89·4	68·0	...	2·11
Poona	87·5	70·8	...	4·40
Sholapur	96·3	73·4	...	1·68
Bijapur	91·7	70·2	...	1·62
Belgaum	78·8	67·6	0·12	8·87
Aurangabad	93·2	70·7	...	2·85
Nizamabad (Indur)	96·4	78·2	...	4·00
Hyderabad	98·3	78·7	0·02	2·36
Mangalore	86·8	70·8	...	38·77
Calicut	84·8	76·6	...	37·02
Cochin	85·2	73·7	0·72	29·68
Colombo	87·5	77·0	...	5·73
Masulipatam	102·8	80·7	...	1·85
Bellary	99·0	75·8	...	0·08
Cuddapah	101·7	79·1	...	1·07
Madras	103·0	81·0	...	0·63
Bangalore	90·3	63·3	...	1·22
Coimbatore	88·9	71·8	...	5·81
Trichinopoly	101·6	79·3	0·07	0·44
Negapatam	96·0	80·0	...	1·77

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Quite unexpectedly Lieut. Bague, on June 5, made a second attempt to fly across the Mediterranean via Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily to Tunis. His preparations were kept secret, and he left La Brague aerodrome, twenty kilometres from Nice, at five o'clock in the morning.

A Paris telegram of June 6 states :—In view of the complete absence of news as to the whereabouts of the French airman, M. Jean Bague, who left Nice at five o'clock yesterday morning in his Bleriot monoplane in order to fly over to Corsica, it is generally believed that he has fallen into the sea and been drowned. The distance from Nice to Calvi on the Corsican coast is 210 kilometres, and it is calculated that he should have reached that place by nine o'clock. Torpedo-boats were informed of his departure from Nice yesterday, but no news has been received from them, nor from any of the signalling stations on the Corsican coast. Further none of the homing pigeons which M. Bague had taken with him have returned. Edouard Jean Bague was born in Paris in 1879, and served for some years in an Algerian regiment. He left the Army last year, however, and in December obtained his airman's certificate. Three months ago he attempted the flight from Nice to Corsica, but in consequence of bad weather and the failure of his compass he went off his course. By good fortune however, he landed on the island of Gorgona, near Leghorn. When M. Bague left Nice yesterday morning the weather conditions were most favourable, and his monoplane fitted with a fifty horse-power Gnome motor, appeared to be in perfect order. It had been his intention to land at Calvi and then to continue his flight to Tunis.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ON CLOCKS.

Were one in a mind to moralise on wasted opportunities, one could point many a moral in connection with the art of decoration. How many a decorative opportunity, for example, is lost where our clocks are concerned! Here is an object which by its very nature should suggest the poetic, the fantastic; and yet how prosaic and utilitarian a thing is made of it—merely a piece of mechanism to mark the passing of the minutes! Even the designers of those dreadful gilt clocks with a golden figure of Time with a scythe, that used to decorate the drawing-room of one's infancy, together with two similar, but smaller, gilt ornaments, all under glass cases, seemed to have some idea that symbolism would be appropriate. Perhaps the brain that invented the mausoleum like structure of black marble with green veinings, that gave an added terror to matrimony by appearing in every list of wedding presents in the days of our parents, imagined that it was pointing to the inevitable progress of years towards the grave, and thus fulfilling its allegorical requirements. The fact that the clock-hands, proper to these monuments, seldom moved, was due to the terror they inspired and the reluctance of the owner to risk their winding-up. Will the day ever arrive when the collector will greedily accumulate these oppresive productions? Will the swing back of the pendulum of taste find us ever truly admiring and expensively acquiring? It is interesting to remember that three hundred years ago clocks were only commencing their use for domestic purposes. They had hitherto only been employed for public buildings. It is difficult now to imagine a clockless house, a room without a tick. No wonder that once introduced, their popularity spread rapidly, it became the fashion to have them carried out according to individual design and they were regarded as a necessity for all classes of the community.

BRACKET CLOCKS.

It is a mistake to look upon the mantelpiece as the peculiar residence of the clock. The mantelpiece is useful for the display of all sorts of "objets d'art," and when one comes to consider it, the dust from the fire is by no means salutary for the works of a timepiece. I much prefer, writes a Home correspondent, to see a clock disposed of on a bracket, but, of course, a really fine specimen is needed for so isolated and prominent a position. The brass clocks known as "Lantern" and "Birdcage" clocks, usually four-sided, surmounted by a pierced dome of brass and wound by hanging weights, are particularly decorative in effect. The maker's name generally appears at the base of the front fret, and the doors are not infrequently made of sundial plates. Their popularity extended over so lengthy a period—from the time of Elizabeth to the reign of George III,—that great numbers were produced, and consequently good specimens can still be found. If they do not keep quite such accurate time as is desirable in these days of stress, much may be forgiven them for the sake of their charm. I never admire their nice ornate faces without wondering at the bald cold impression made by the countenances of our modern clocks.

GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.

How often one finds oneself in a room which seems to run riot in parallel horizontal lines! Ceiling, frieze, dado, picture-frames, shelves—all seem to cry aloud for some definite vertical break in the monotony. Nothing is more useful in such cases for "breaking the line" than one of the long-case clocks, known as "Grandfather clocks." They look especially well in a large square hall—always rather a difficult place to furnish effectively—and they solve equally successfully the problem of decorating a land. Particularly appropriate are their little moral inscriptions, often in Latin, to be found on the dial: "Tempus Fugit," "Vigilate et orate," "Tempus edax rerum." How unutterably trite should we consider the same maxims if we found them embellishing a piece of "new art" furniture!

CLOCK-FACES.

I have a great admiration for the "grandfathers" that possess a little bull's-eye of green bottle-glass let into the door opposite the pendulum, and magnifying and distorting the bob-pendulum, as it swings to and fro. Most attractive are those that boast of dials in which are inserted discs descriptive of the motion of the sun, moon, and planets. The old lettering on the clock-face is often a very delightful feature, and many an old clock is bought more for its flowered dial than for its case. An amiable characteristic of these clocks lies in the fact that they do not quarrel with any type of furniture placed in juxtaposition to them. In addition they are to be found in endless variety. The oyster-shell veneer of some of the Queen Anne specimens looks well with any eighteenth-century furniture, while fine examples of the herring-bone and laurel-leaf borders are characteristic of other examples of the same period. For pure decorative value it is not easy to surpass some of the English copies of Chinese lacquer clock-cases. There is as great a fascination in their junks and pagodas, as in the scenery of the willow-pattern china. But then, I must confess to a liking for the bizarre in clocks. Musical chimes, bells and hammers, singing birds—all to my mind are delightful—all with the exception, of course, of the cuckoo clock!

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BY THE WAY.

A LABOUR PARADISE.

Dr. Fitchett, the well-known Australian minister and author, is again in England, and to a correspondent of the "Christian World," has been giving some particulars of the present conditions of life and labour in Australia. He stated that on the "Orvieto," in which he travelled to England, there were 633 third-class passengers, most of them working-men coming home for a holiday. Asking some of them why they were making the voyage, he received the answer, "To see the Coronation." "There is no other community in the world," was Dr. Fitchett's comment, "in which the position of labour is so happy and its opportunities so abundant. Where else would you find a stream of labouring people travelling for a holiday voyage of 24,000 miles?"

FILTHY RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Water-drinking may be risky on the Continent, but it seems to be far more so in the United States. "Engineering" states that there are cities in America in which the death-rate from typhoid attains the enormous figure of 130 per 100,000 of the population, as against four in London, two in Edinburgh and one in Stockholm. The cause of the mortality is well known. One city turns its sewage into the river at its doors, and the next city down-stream pumps it into the pipes. The Ohio River is said by the Sanitary Commission of Ohio to be polluted and unfit to drink, and yet it is the only source of supply for the territory lying along its banks in that State. Cincinnati drinks Ohio River water, and discharges its sewage into the same stream for the use of others on the water-shed below.

THAMES WATER.

But polluted rivers are not peculiar to America. Although the typhoid death-rate is low in London, yet that is not, "Engineering" goes on to point out, because the Thames water is beyond suspicion. It receives the sewage of a dozen towns after more or less treatment, and no picnic party would fill its decanter from the stream. Really gross pollution—the wholesale reception of raw sewage—is prevented; but so long as the "storm overflow" is a necessity of every sewerage system, the risk of occasional large quantities of untreated effluent can never be eliminated. It is not so much the purity of the river as the efficiency of the filtration which stands between London and recurring epidemics, and long years of immunity have encouraged us to put complete trust in filtration.

A MEMORABLE SAVOY PREMIERE.

The Gilbert and Sullivan operas, it has been pointed out, made some handsome fortunes, and one writer has contrasted the quarter of a million left by Mr. D'Oyly Carte with Sir Arthur Sullivan's comparatively small fortune of £54,000. That sum, however, by no means represents all the composer received as his share in the profits of the Savoy triumvirate. On the morning of the production of "Iolanthe," in 1882, Sir Arthur was, so far as he knew, a rich man; but just before setting out for the Savoy to conduct the first performance, he heard of the failure of Cooper, Hall, and Co. With that failure disappeared his life savings, and when he took up the baton in the orchestra that evening scarcely anyone in the theatre was worth less than he. That was the more serious of two such blows which Sir Arthur met with characteristic equanimity.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH SCHOLARS.

An interesting experiment which is now being made in connection with an interchange of German and English scholars, and which may lead to the adoption of an even better and wider system, is described by the London correspondent of the "Scotsman." It appears that at Easter, about a dozen boys of different ages and attainments attending King's College School, Wimbledon Common, in charge of the senior German master, made, by invitation of the director, the Evangelische Paedagogium, Godesberg, the headquarters of a tour on the Rhine. Some of the most delightful centres were visited, and, according to some of the essays describing the visit, a fair idea of school life in Germany was obtained. At the same time, several days were spent in exploring such historical towns as Cologne and Bonn, and in ascending the Drachenfels.

A RETURN VISIT.

Now sixteen boys and two masters from Godesberg are on a visit to Wimbledon, and after two hours' work in school each morning, they have been touring the district, acquiring a knowledge of the romantic associations of, among other places, Hampton Court and Windsor Castle. Nor have the Tower, the Guildhall, the Houses of Parliament, and Westminster Abbey been overlooked. On the amusement side also everything is being done to make the three weeks' stay here enjoyable, while from an educational standpoint, one fruitful result of the interchange is that a scholarship has been founded at King's College School stipulating for part study abroad. So far as Germany is concerned, the scholastic staff at Godesberg, has decided to institute competitions, the winners of which will next year have their expenses paid for a visit to Wimbledon.

THACKERAY AND MRS. THEODORE MARTIN.

The library of the late Sir Theodore Martin is to be disposed of in this week, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. Among the "lots" to be offered are presentation copies of "The Four Georges," from the author to Mrs. Theodore Martin, with portrait of Thackeray inserted. On the half title of the first mentioned the inscription reads: "Mrs. Theodore, Martin, with the best regards of the Lecturer." An autograph letter of Thackery inserted reads: "November 26. My dear Neighbour. It is not a dreary wet day, and can you possibly go out? As you sit at home by the fire, perhaps a friend's gossip may amuse you, and here is a little from your faithful 36." The inscription in Lovel the Widower reads simply "To XXXI from XXXVI." Thackeray at this date lived at No. 36, Onslow-square, and Lady Martin at 31.

"THE OSVEJA."

A copy of the "Buenos Ayres Standard" contains a traveller's account of "a very curious creature" found in Paraguay, and called by the natives the "osveja." This is the description given of it: It is smaller than a sheep, but stands higher; its legs are long and slender; its neck long, like the guanaco somewhat, but more slender. Its head is much like that of an ostrich except that it has two small ears, thin and flexible like the ears of a bat. It has a sort of bill, but it has also teeth. It can run very swiftly when alarmed but is usually tame; in fact, most that I saw were pets about the homes of the camp folks. The creature is covered with "a curious fine soft silky coat, midway between feathers and wool, like the mohair of the Angora goat, only much finer and more silky." Of this the natives weave shawls that have "a lustre and sheen like the famous shawls of Cashmere." The "osveja," it is said, does not appear in any book on natural history.

MIDSUMMER PLANETS.

Venus dominates the evening sky in June, and throughout the month will increase in brightness. It can now be seen before sunset, writes a Home correspondent, and with small optical help may be located on the meridian just after 3 p. m. The planet's phase, now rather more than "half-moon," will, at the end of the month, be similar to that of the moon in its first quarter. While Venus is the show-piece in the western sky, Jupiter remains without a rival in the south-east in the early evening, being due south soon after 9 p. m. This planet, unlike Venus, is moving from the earth, and its brilliance consequently lessening. Mars, Saturn, Mercury, and Uranus are all morning "stars," though only the first-named, which rises low in the south-east soon after midnight, is likely to be seen during June with the naked eye.

LORD HALSBURY AND ANATOLE FRANCE.

Lord Halsbury's observation, quoted in a recent issue of the "Westminster," that "neither duke nor crossing-sweeper could be oppressed without the intervention of that sacred principle of liberty to which all Englishmen were devoted" is really an echo of the aphorism of another aphorist—M. Anatole France, to wit. "The law in its majestic equality," writes M. France, "forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, beg in the streets, and steal bread." It is a tribute to the equality of men before the law practically identical with Lord Halsbury's, but rendered with a more delicate irony by the Master Ironist.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

It is curious to note that the most interesting and novel of the developments that have taken place in the Copyright Bill now in Committee spring indirectly from what is quite the least convincing of the passages of Macaulay's great speech of 1841. It was Macaulay's argument, supported by ingenious possible cases, that in conceivable circumstances, works of great public importance might be suppressed by holders of the copyright which led to the insertion in the Bill of 1842, of a clause providing that a committee of the Privy Council might, after an author's death, grant to a complainant the right to publish an edition of any work that was being thus withheld from circulation. The superfluity of this clause, and, reflexly, the precariousness of Macaulay's argument, are shown by the fact that during the seventy years the clause has been in force not a single case under it has occurred. The drafters of the present Bill, however, saw a good thing in it, and instead of lopping it off as a dead twig widened the provision, so as to include books sold at too high a price. A further development fixed a period of twenty-five years, after which all books whatever might be published so on condition of a payment of a commission of 10 per cent. to the holders of the copyright, while finally, at the close of that period the copyright, into whose hands soever it may, in the meantime, have passed, is to revert to those who were the author's trustees at the time of his death and is again numbered among his belongings. Those arrangements will not please all parties. They will disappoint the publishers, but probably they are the best means of retaining the international period of fifty years of copyright without keeping the public too long looking for cheap editions.

AN OBSCURE POINT.

The newspaper reports of the proceedings in Committee leave it obscure whether at the expiry of the period of absolute copyright an intending publisher must make formal application for a licence to print. The first draft of the Bill provided that it should be at the discretion of the Comptroller-General of Patents that such a permit should be granted or withheld, and, however little one may fancy the intrusion of officials in such matters, it is to be hoped that application of some sort will be necessary, because there are cases in which the mechanical action of a law might be profitably modified. For example, it might well happen in the case of a writer of genius who had died young that the first enthusiasm of his posthumous vogue would not be spent by the twenty-fifth year after his death, and the sudden drop of profits to one-tenth would be a decided hardship for his representatives. Further, at the end of the period any business enterprise might find it a good advertisement to issue a cheap edition of a popular book. Profit being no object, the price might be indefinitely low, so that enough copies might be sold to spoil the chances of a more expensive edition and yet bring in little to the holders of copyright. While, finally, if the 10 per cent. is to be charged on the profits and not as a royalty on each volume, a number of simultaneous editions might satisfy the public demand without bringing in any profit to the holder whatever.

LIMITING A LIBRARY TO TWENTY BOOKS.

Mr. Frank Harris's article in a recent "Academy" is not the less interesting that it bears marks of having been written some 20 years ago. It must have been in 1889, that M. Lemaitre wrote, in answer to the editor of the "Intermedaire des Chercheurs," the letter in which he set himself to draw up a list of the 20 books which he would choose to retain from his library, if he might retain no more. The principle of selection involved, it will be noted, is that of personal preference, and is thus distinguished from that of Lubbock, who, in his longer list prescribed for other books in the various provinces of thought that seemed to have been recommended as the best by the highest authorities. An ordinary reader could not set himself a more difficult task than M. Lemaitre's. He does not have so many as twenty favourite authors; books make little permanent impression on his memory, while of those he prefers he would have difficulty often in deciding whether he preferred them for their inherent merit or from their having been pronounced good by some authority he considered sound. M. Lemaitre is no ordinary reader, but a critic with a most vivid and discriminating appreciation of literature, yet he himself had his difficulties. Having drawn up his list it struck him that the first ten entries, containing such works as the Bible, Homer, Eschylus, and the rest, did not really represent his personal likings and he eliminated them. On proceeding to supercede them with books that he really cherished, he exceeded his limits, whereupon he cancelled the whole list and wrote down simple the names of Racine and Renan. Mr. Harris's list is boldly independent also, but that he has his difficulties is suggested in the grounds he gives for selecting certain works of fiction. 'I cannot pretent," he says, "that 'Lorna Doone' is better than 'Vanity Fair' or 'The Old Wives' Tale,' or that 'A Gentleman of France' is superior in any respect to a volume including the half-dozen best tales of Kipling, but I can and do read 'Lorna Doone' and 'A Gentleman of France' every now and then, and I don't read 'Vanity Fair or Kipling." The question is, if of two books a reader prefers the one and yet admits the other is the greater book, has he a uniform standard of judgment?

LAPSE IN LITERATURE AFTER GREAT AUTHORS' DEATHS.

Allusion was made recently to that period of occultation which follows upon the death of most great authors until a new generation of readers becomes articulate and tells what their work has been to them. Great things may happen then. Those who remember Ruskin in Victorian days towering in his pride of place as the sovereign art critic and owe to Tennyson the most powerful poetic sensations of their lives, read that the reputation of the former as an authority on art is now at its nadir, and had odd sensations when they read some time ago certain of the articles called forth by the centenary of the latter. It is impossible not to be curious as to what the future of Meredith is to be. At his death those who admired him exceedingly, the multitude were frankly indifferent, while a large body of critical opinion was doubtful of his place among the masters of English fiction. Anything may happen. It may be that posterity will accept his peculiar dialect as freely as it accepts the Shakesperese of the great dramatist, or it may be that he will remain from generation to generation the idol of a small but highly intelligent sect. In the meantime it is interesting to have some inkling of the mind of the contemporary posterity of foreign opinion. The Germans, it seems, are taking him up heartily. Several of his novels have been translated, last year three booklets dealing with his work appeared, while, the "Edinburgh Despatch" tells us, Dr. Ernest Dick, in a study which is the precursor of a more elaborate treatise, declares that "of his treasure there is no end," and adds that "in times to come he will be spoken of in one breath with Ibsen and Tolstoy." The conjunction is curious but the omen is favourable.

IVOR.

Ivor by George Hansby Russell, is a romance of Devonshire and Lundy Isle, founded upon the evil doing of an eighteenth century rascal, Thomas Benson, who was member for Barnstaple in 1749. The existence of a cave in Lundy Isle bearing his name recalls to visitors his nefarious transactions, for the carrying out of which the crew and captain of one of his ships were hanged as pirates, Benson himself evading justice by escaping to Portugal. It is around this villain that Mr. Russell has written an ingenious and a spirited story. The hero, Ivor Lovering, having been illegally imprisoned on Lundy Island, makes good his escape, and in the first chapter, hotly pursued, lands his small craft on the beach of Woolacombe. His arrest as a poacher is full of excitement, and a mystery is suggested when he is secretly befriended by an autocratic squire whose affairs are involved in the conspiracies of Benson. Ivor's imprisonment has given him knowledge which Benson is anxious to make it impossible for him to impart, and the best part of the romance is concerned with Ivor's numerous escapes from the ruffians charged with the duty of capturing and silencing him. All this makes for stimulating reading, and there are many thrills when Ivor rescues the squire's niece from the watery grave to which an angry and rejected nobleman, anxious to wed her for her money, had condemned her. Mr. Russell writes in an easy manner, and his tale is well imagined and developed. He has been especially successful in the drawing of John Shebbeare, the political writer who was pilloried in the reign of George II., afterwards apostasised under the administrations of Lord Bute, and obtained a Royal pension. His literary vanity is well depicted, and he is an amusing figure. "Ivor" is a capital story, and there is not a dull moment in its many pages of graphically described adventure.

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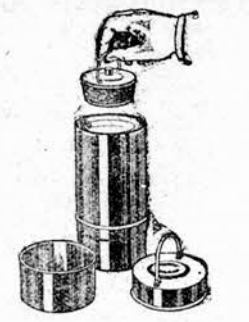

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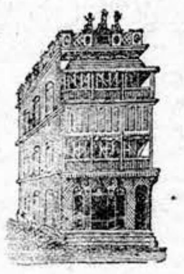

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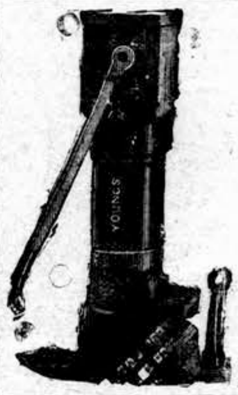

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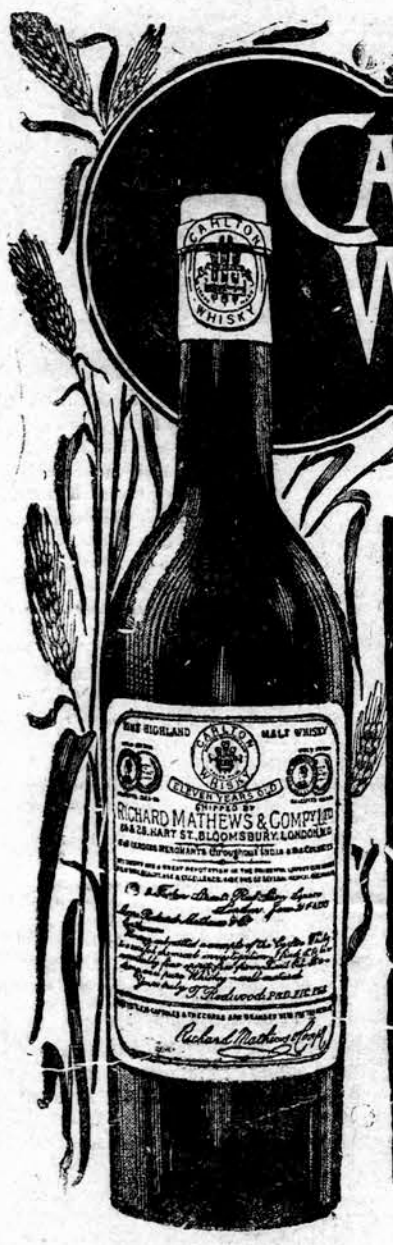

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